

THE AMERICAN

15¢ JULY 1959

# LEGION

MAGAZINE



SEE PAGE 10 **HITLER'S LAST DAYS**

SEE PAGE 16 **What We Now Know About Cancer**



*Do You Wonder  
What Makes You*  
**SO DARN TIRED?**

*open this flap for*

**SENSATIONAL  
FREE  
HIGH-POTENCY CAPSULE  
OFFER**



PLACE THIS CERTIFICATE IN AN ENVELOPE AND MAIL TODAY

THIS VALUABLE CERTIFICATE  
WILL BRING YOU  
A FREE 30 DAY SUPPLY  
OF SAFE VITASAFE  
HIGH-POTENCY CAPSULES

JUST FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS  
ON REVERSE SIDE AND MAIL TODAY!



## HOW "PUBLIC POWER" ADDS TO YOUR TAX BURDEN

One of the most unnecessary government spending programs you could imagine is adding to your tax load every year. It's the multi-billion-dollar spending for federal "public power."

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Then why does this needless tax spending continue? Only because most people don't know about it. So spread the word among your friends. As soon as enough people realize how "public power" adds to their tax burden, they'll put a stop to it.

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WHEN "PUBLIC POWER" WINS—YOU LOSE! *Every time another federal "public power" proposal goes through Congress, you are taxed to pay the bill.*

**America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies**  
*Company names on request through this magazine*



# AN AMAZING OFFER For folks who feel tired

*"I was ashamed to always be so tired!"*

I ALWAYS felt simply "run-down." People were thinking of me as a "spoilsport." I didn't know why until my doctor put me wise. He told me that I acted like a man much older than myself, and explained why I felt tired... why my vigor was slipping away... why my wife and family were beginning to think of me as a worn-out man. He told me how a vitamin-mineral deficiency in my diet could bring on these symptoms — rob me of the joys of living... and suggested that I supplement my diet with pep-building vitamins and minerals. Thousands of others had found increased energy, and new happiness by adding these essential factors to their diet.

Well, I put off doing anything about my condition — until one day I read the Vitasafe ad in a magazine offering a 30-day trial supply of high-potency Vitasafe C.F. Capsules! I figured I had nothing to lose, so I mailed the coupon. When my trial supply arrived, I began taking one Capsule a day. In a short time, I began to feel like a new man! My pep and vigor increased, I continued with the Vitasafe Plan — and I felt stronger — more energetic!

Today, no one thinks of me as a "worn-out old man." I've got pep and energy to burn, and have fun like a fellow half my age! And you may, too! Why don't you take advantage of this sensational trial offer to see for yourself whether you, too, can feel peppy and full of life! Accept this no-risk offer as I did by mailing the certificate today!

**MILLIONS HAVE READ TRUE-TO-LIFE VITASAFE STORIES LIKE THESE...**

*"Our fights have turned to kisses!"*

IT'S hard to believe that my wife and I used to fight. She would start nagging at me the minute I got home from work — dead tired — and I would snap right back at her! We argued and bickered so often that we suddenly realized our marriage was breaking up! There wasn't any real reason for it except that both of us always felt so tired that we got on each other's nerves!

Our family doctor gave us some advice that probably saved our marriage. Otherwise normally healthy people, he told us, may become run-down and over-tired because their diets do not contain enough vitamins, minerals and lipotropic factors. They may be well fed otherwise — and not even know that these essential elements are missing from their diet. This easily corrected nutritional deficiency, he explained, could easily cause us to feel worn-out, tense and short tempered.

To correct this condition, each of us started taking Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules — just one a day. Before long we had more pep, more energy — and our dispositions improved. Instead of fighting, we were back in each other's arms.

If you or your wife — or some other member of your family — have lost the pep and energy you used to have... if over-tiredness makes you nervous and bad-tempered with the persons you love most, you owe it to yourself to try proven Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules. See for yourself how this safe nutritional supplement may help you. Take advantage of this no-risk offer now!



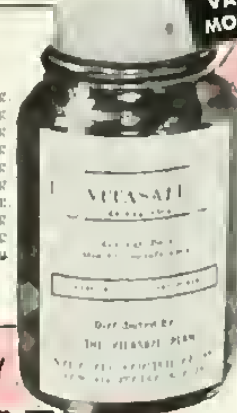
A dramatization posed by professional models.

## MEN RECEIVE IN EACH DAILY VITASAFE CAPSULE:

Choline Bitartrate	31.4 mg.	Vitamin C	75 mg.	Phosphorus	58 mg.
Inositol	17 mg.	Vitamin B <sub>1</sub>	2 mg.	Iron	30 mg.
DL-Methionine	10 mg.	Vitamin B <sub>2</sub>	2 mg.	Cobalt	0.04 mg.
Glutamic Acid	50 mg.	Vitamin B <sub>6</sub>	0.5 mg.	Copper	0.45 mg.
Lemon Bioflavonoid	50 mg.	Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	2 mcg.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
Complex	2 mg.	Niacin Amide	40 mg.	Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Calcium	4 mg.	Iodine	0.075 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Vitamin E	2 I.U.	Potassium	2 mg.
		Folic Acid	10 mcg.	Zinc	0.5 mg.
		Calcium	75 mg.	Magnesium	3 mg.

Compare the richness of this formula with any other vitamin and mineral preparation.

**YOUR FREE VALUABLE FULL MONTH'S SUPPLY**



10¢ just to help cover shipping expenses of this

## FREE 30 days supply High-Potency Capsules

### LIPOTROPIC FACTORS, VITAMINS and MINERALS

Safe, Nutritional Formula Containing 27 Proven Ingredients: Glutamic Acid, Choline, Inositol, Methionine, Citrus Bioflavonoid, 11 Vitamins (Including Blood-Building B<sub>12</sub> and Folic Acid) Plus 11 Minerals

To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan... we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of high potency VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES so you can discover for yourself how much stronger, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial! Just one of these capsules each day supplies your body with over twice the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamins A, C, and D — five times the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamin B-1, and the full concentration recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council for the other four important vitamins! Each capsule contains the amazing Vitamin B-12, a remarkable nutrient that helps nourish your body or-

gans. Vitasafe Capsules also contain Glutamic Acid, an important protein constituent derived from natural wheat gluten. And now, to top off this exclusive formula each capsule also brings you an important dosage of Citrus Bioflavonoid. This formula is so complete it is available nowhere else at this price!

You can use these Capsules confidently because U. S. Government regulations demand that you get exactly what the label states — pure, safe ingredients. The beneficial effects of these ingredients have been proven time and time again.

**WHY WE WANT YOU TO TRY A 30-DAY SUPPLY — FREE!**

So many otherwise normally healthy people have already tried VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES with such outstanding results...

so many have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial... that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of improved well-being after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to back up our convictions with our own money. You don't spend a penny for the vitamins! All the cost and risk are ours.

### HOW AMAZING PLAN SLASHES VITAMIN PRICES ALMOST IN HALF

With your free 30-day supply of Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules you will also receive complete details regarding the benefits of an amazing new Plan that provides you regularly with all the factory-fresh vitamins and minerals you will need. By participating in the Vitasafe Plan now you are never under any obligation! When you have received your first 30-day trial supply, simply take one VITASAFE Capsule every day to prove that this formula can help you as it is helping so many others. But you remain the sole judge. If you are not completely satisfied, and do not wish to receive regular shipments each month,

simply let us know by writing us before the next monthly shipment — or you can use the handy instruction card we will provide — and no future shipments will be sent.

But if you are delighted — as so many people already are — you don't do a thing and you will continue to receive fresh, regular monthly shipments — for just as

### A VITASAFE PLAN FOR WOMEN

Women may also suffer from lack of pep, energy, and vitality due to nutritional deficiency. If there is such a lady in your house, you will do her a favor by bringing this announcement to her attention. Just have her check the "Woman's Plan" box in the certificate.

long as you wish, automatically and on time — at the low Plan rate of only \$2.78 plus a few cents shipping for each full month's supply. You take no risk whatsoever — you may drop out of this Plan any time you wish without spending an extra penny, by simply notifying us of your decision a few days before your next monthly shipment. Take advantage of our generous offer! Mail certificate now!

DETACH CERTIFICATE, PLACE IN ENVELOPE AND MAIL TODAY

\$278  
VALUE

## FREE TRIAL CERTIFICATE

### VITASAFE CORP.

43 West 61st Street, New York 23, N. Y.

68-E

Yes, I accept your generous no-risk offer under the Vitasafe Plan as advertised.

Send me my FREE 30-day supply of high-potency Vitasafe Capsules as checked below:

☐ MEN'S PLAN ☐ WOMEN'S PLAN

I ENCLOSE 10¢ PER PACKAGE for packing and postage.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

This offer is limited to those who have never before taken advantage of this generous trial. Only one trial supply under each plan per family.

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(Canadian Formula adjusted to local conditions.)

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**America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies**  
*Company names on request through this magazine*



# Amazing structural- nylon and ordnance steel design gives new 22 autoloader unsurpassed accuracy

- Weighs just 4 pounds
- Chip-proof, warp-proof
- 3-point bedding
- No lubrication

Here's a major advance in rifle making. The same structural-nylon used in industrial machinery has been used to create a gun stock that is chip-proof, water-proof, oil-proof and warp-proof. Revolutionary integration of stock, ordnance steel barrel and nylon receiver means friction-free steel parts ride on nylon bearings. There's no break-in period, no need for lubrication. The resulting accuracy and efficiency has never before been obtainable in an autoloading 22. Mohawk Brown and Seneca Green stocks have clean, sharp checkering, white inlays. Magazine holds fourteen 22 long rifle cartridges. At your dealer's now.



**A LIFETIME OF RIFLE PUNISHMENT** was concentrated in the Remington laboratories to test the Nylon 66. The gun was rapid-fired for 5 hours without a jam. The Freeze Box, H at Box, Rain Box and Dust Box produced severe weather conditions, but failed to clog the action.

New

**NYLON 66**  
**\$49<sup>95</sup>\***

\*Price subject to change without notice.

## Remington



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THE AMERICAN LEGION



FOUR DECADES **1919-1959** OF DEDICATED SERVICE

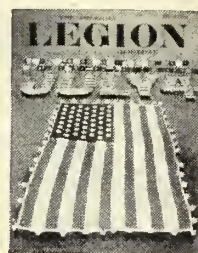
THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

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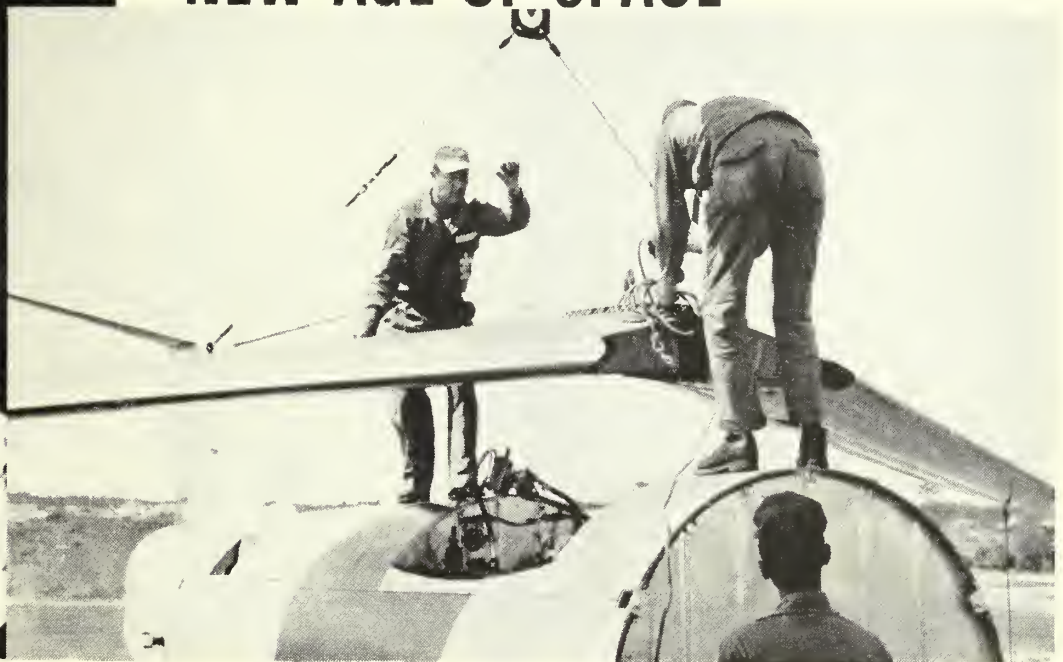
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# FORMER SERVICEMEN: TAKE A FRONT ROW SEAT IN THE NEW AGE OF SPACE



## AS A SPECIALIST IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE

If you have a technical skill, make the most of it, where the Age of Space is *now* — in the U.S. Air Force. You'll work with the latest equipment, learn the latest advances of your specialty. What's more, you'll hold down an *important*, responsible job, and you can look forward to a future that's guaranteed. But the time to act is now, while your skill is at peak value. See your local Air Force Recruiter, or mail the coupon.

**PASTE COUPON ON POSTAL CARD AND MAIL TO:**

Prior Service Information, Dept. VI-97  
Box 7608, Washington 4, D. C.

Please send me more information on the Air Force Prior Service Program.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

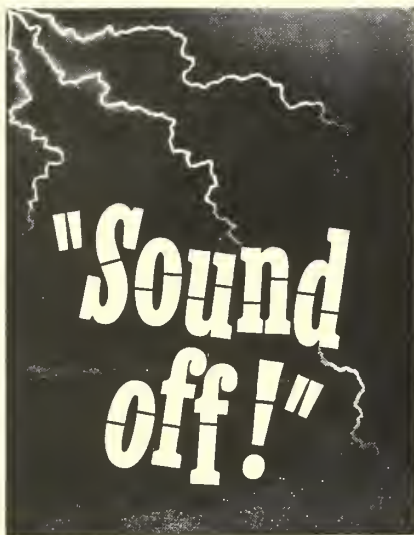
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THE FUTURE BELONGS  
TO THE AIRMAN





### CLEAN OUT RUBBISH!

Sir: Our position is much like that of a man who sits in front of his home with a loaded gun to ward off anyone who may seek to destroy his home while a fire smolders unknown to him inside his house—a fire that was caused by spontaneous combustion in a pile of rubbish that he neglected to clean out. Our nation is much like that man's house because we are neglecting to clean out the "rubbish" in our country. Our "rubbish" consists of various people ranging from the lackadaisical citizen to the out-and-out subversive. I am happy that *The American Legion Magazine* is doing such a good job of alerting its members to the menace of communism, and I wish to say that you have my full support in your efforts. Would offer one suggestion: Run J. Edgar Hoover's *Masters of Deceit* as a serial in *The American Legion Magazine*.

LeRoy H. Schneider  
Spencer, S. Dak.

### CAUSE AT HOME

Sir: In the article "How The Reds Wage Their Global Trade War," in the April issue, you say that in recent years the reds have been dumping slave-made goods on the world market and successfully undercutting the prices of our goods while doing so. What you failed to state in your article is that the vital cause of all this is right here at home. Due to the ambitions and human greed of labor leaders who are overzealous in their perpetual demands, American goods are being very effectively priced out of the world market. This is also the most important cause of inflation here at home. I have traveled and worked in several different industries; so I should know what I am talking about.

William Stewart  
New York, N. Y.

### POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE

Sir: In a recent "Editor's Corner" you mentioned three officials at Yale, Harvard, and Princeton who objected to the loyalty oath as humiliating. To this

trio might be added the name of Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, who, as Governor of California, blocked the loyalty oath for teachers. The amazing thing is that Americans should place such people in positions of influence.

R. M. Norrington  
Pasadena, Calif.

### FLAGS

Sir: In regard to the letter in "Sound Off!" on the lack of display of the American flag, I wish to commend Post 39, of North St. Paul, Minn. This Post purchased enough flags so that they are flown three to a lamppost for six blocks along our main street. Furthermore, the members see to it that they are displayed on all possible occasions. And it is a fine sight to mount the hill leading into the village and see the view.

Mrs. Harry Lyon, Jr.  
North St. Paul, Minn.

### SMALL WORLD

Sir: A paragraph in Clarence Woodbury's story, "They Fought With Picks and Shovels," in the March issue mentioned a Sergeant Frank Haley, who, after being hit by a shell fragment, was wounded again by a bullet from a plane before he could be carried to safety. An entry in my old war diary, dated February 28, 1918, written at the Savenay Base Hospital, France, reads as follows: "A fat gentleman in a yellow bathrobe is in our ward. He is a Sergeant Haley. He was at Cambrai and received three bullet wounds in his back and one arm. A couple of Tommies were carrying him on a stretcher when a plane flew over and fired on the ambulance and Red Cross men. A bullet struck Haley's head, glanced off and hit a stretcher bearer. Haley's picture was in the London *Daily Mail*." I wonder if Sergeant Haley survived his wounds, the depression, and inflation.

Calvin H. Lambert  
Emporia, Kans.

### THE FACTS

Sir: Last November a resolution was adopted by the World Order Study Conference, sponsored by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., proposing that Red China be granted diplomatic recognition and admitted to the United Nations. This action received wide publicity. The *U. S. News and World Report* for January 23, 1959, pointed out that the resolution was passed, and not unanimously, by a group of 600 delegates only. In a subsequent poll of 8,752 Protestant clergymen, taken by the Committee of One Million Against Admission of Red China to the United Nations, 87 percent were opposed to either diplomatic recognition or admission to the U. N. Eleven percent approved, and 2 percent had no opinion or failed to answer both questions. It seems to me important that this record be kept straight. It needs

publicizing to counteract what many would consider an undermining of our State Department's good work. It needs publicizing for the encouragement of your readers by the assurance that while the Council for Christian Social Action of the merged Congregational and Evangelical and Reformed Churches, and the World Order Study Conference sponsored by the National Council of Churches of Christ (Protestant interdenominational) are recorded in favor of welcoming Red China into the fold, a fair cross section of Protestant clergymen, 87 percent of nearly 9,000 polled, frown upon barbarism instead of rewarding same.

J. Ellis Bowen  
West Newton, Mass.

### PENSIONS

Sir: How can Congress justify taking away a veteran's pension if the combined income of the veteran and his wife exceeds \$2,700 a year? Congress has awarded past Presidents \$25,000 a year plus office space and clerical help, their widows \$10,000 a year, regardless of other income. These folks need this pension as much as they need a hole in the head. Can any Congressman maintain a home on \$2,700 a year? A veteran also has to eat and pay rent. We have billions to pour down the ratholes of the world but nothing for those who preserved the Nation.

Chris Buehrer  
Union, N. J.

### SMIFFED SNAKES

Sir: In the April issue of *The American Legion Magazine*, Mr. George E. Huddle, of Whistler, Ala., wrote that his ability to detect poisonous snakes by smell saved his life. After detecting two cottonmouths huddled in the back of his skiff, he shot them. His sensory ability is to be congratulated, but I am awaiting the second article—the one that tells *what happened to the bottom of the skiff!*

Harvey Hafemeister  
Evanston, Ill.

### ON PANHANDLING

Sir: Mr. Gamage really hit the spot in his letter which you published in May. Our Post is a small one in a town of many organizations, all of whom have a rather difficult time raising enough money for their various projects. Sceldom does a week go by without some undeserving transient attempting to make a loan on one pretext or another. A classic example is the man who lost his wallet on a train and who only wanted enough money for a trip of about 200 miles for himself and his family. Of course, we being gullible suckers, he went away with 30 of our hard-earned bucks as a loan. Naturally we didn't even receive a thank-you note. This gent taught us a lesson that maybe other Posts could use. The extent of our gifts to transients now is a meal and a wire to his home Legion Post. We do not hesitate to help any



of our members stranded in a strange place.

D. Harold Smith  
Summerville, S. C.

#### THANKS FROM THE 8TH

Sir: The members of the 8th District, American Legion, Department of Minnesota, representing nearly 10,000 members, met in Duluth on April 4. At this meeting a motion was made and unanimously carried to send a well-deserved thank-you to *The American Legion Magazine* for the excellent article "Minnesota, Promised Land for Fishermen," which appeared in your April issue. The members of the 8th District are confident that when the National Convention is held in Minnesota, many Legionnaires will learn that Minnesota truly is the promised land for fishermen. Many thanks from the Legionnaires of the 8th District.

George Wallman  
Proctor, Minn.

#### AIR DIVORCE EVILS

Sir: I have been reading your publication for a long time and have always found it to contain many interesting articles on a variety of topics. Yet I would like to emphasize the greater need for the airing of the evils of divorce. Here is a scourge that is overwhelming us, and yet for the most part we have chosen to ignore it. Divorce is as great an enemy as any outside threat; in fact, in some respects it is deadlier, because it works from within to sabotage the American home and all the strength and ideals that the home imparts to the future generation. It occurs to me that the pattern we seem to be following is similar to that of the Roman Empire in that just as the degeneration of the Roman family circle was one of the significant reasons for the fall of Rome, so in our case can we suffer a decline because we are allowing divorce to become the serpent in our breast.

Michael Ozella  
Lowell, Mass.

#### FORGOTTEN CITATION

Sir: I am another forgotten Seabee. I was with the Seabees in the invasion of Normandy, following in a wave of Rangers at 7:30 a.m. Except for the battleships *Texas* and *Rodney*, no one would have made it alive. We spent 16 days on the beach without taking off our shoes or having a bunk to sleep in. We were recommended for a Presidential citation, which has never made an appearance. Like myself, most of the Seabees were men pushing 40 to 50 years of age. If citations are forthcoming, I would like to see mine while still living.

J. J. Gallagher  
Troy, N. Y.

Letters published in *Sound Off!* do not necessarily represent the policy of *The American Legion*. Name withheld if requested. Keep your letters short. Address: *Sound Off*, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

*Tick-tock...tick-tock...*

*the whiskey  
that didn't watch the clock  
...seven long years!*



FRENCH CALENDAR CLOCK. Shows months, days, dates, phases of moon. From the famous Old Charter Collection.

Old Charter goes into the cask a superior whiskey. Long, quiet years of aging mellows it to rare magnificence. These two simple, but vital, factors are behind the superb flavor that is Old Charter's alone. Long a bourbon drinker's *premier* whiskey, Old Charter's superb quality and rare smooth flavor have actually won over many Scotch, Canadian and Bonded whiskey drinkers. It has become one of the leading *quality* whiskeys in America. Try it yourself. You'll see *why*.



## OLD CHARTER



Kentucky's Finest Bourbon

STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY • 7 YEARS OLD • 86 PROOF  
OLD CHARTER DISTILLERY COMPANY • LOUISVILLE, KY.





Bell Telephone scientists working on Nike-Hercules missile guidance system.

## Where do guided missiles get their "BRAINS"?

Bell System-designed guidance systems give pinpoint accuracy to many of the nation's missiles

Guiding a surface-to-air missile to its quarry, or an intercontinental ballistic missile to its target area, calls for communications that rival the human brain and nervous system.

Because of our experience with complex communications systems, we were asked, in 1945, to study the problems of creating guided missiles. The result was Nike-Ajax, the first successful guided missile for defending the nation against aircraft.

Next came Nike-Hercules, America's newest surface-to-air guided missile (shown in laboratory above), which has already demonstrated its ability to destroy supersonic targets flying faster than 1500 miles an hour.

Under development is Nike-Zeus, designed to destroy enemy missiles approaching at fantastic speeds.

In addition, a radio-inertial guidance system for the Titan intercontinental ballistic missile is being developed by the Bell System. In a recent test of this guidance system, a missile nose cone was recovered in the South Atlantic only hours after firing from Cape Canaveral, Florida, 5000 miles away.

We are proud that our experience in communications serves the nation's defense. That experience, plus continuing research and development, is also at work every day improving telephone service.

**BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**



## EDITOR'S CORNER

### A LITTLE GIFT OF ROSE'S

NOT LONG AGO a press agent working for the New York State Teachers Association, one Clayton E. Rose, delivered what the *Newburgh* (N. Y.) *News* described as: "A scattershot blast at the current crop of educational critics—the American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution. . . ." In the course of his speech at a dinner in Newburgh he suggested that The American Legion should stop publishing this magazine since "most Legionnaires don't read it anyhow."

We think they do, but we'd like to prove it to Mr. Rose's complete satisfaction. We assume that Mr. Rose's job is to get free editorial space for various and sundry educational projects, so we intend to oblige him by scheduling an article at the earliest possible date. It will deal with the cost of "school plant," as the educationists like to describe school buildings. It will tell why such costs are frequently out of line, and it will tell what you can do, as taxpayers and parents, to keep such costs within reasonable limits. With these facts you should be able to take a greater personal interest in your public schools so that your children can get a proper education without bankrupting the community.

### IT'S ONLY MONEY

MANY PEOPLE at home and abroad have fantastic notions about U. S. dollars. They seem to think that to get a billion dollars for domestic pork-barrel projects or a few billions more for "foreign aid" to prop up such worthies as Gomulka, Sukarno, Tito, Nehru, *et al.*, merely means speeding up some kind of moneymaking machinery operated by the U. S. Treasury.

It isn't quite that easy. Those billions are not made by the Treasury, but come from the collective efforts (and taxes) of all Americans, most of whom put in long hours in factories, offices, and on farms. The money comes from the things they produce.

As in the case of individuals, corporations too have to produce for the money they get, and it takes a lot of collective effort to make and sell enough steel, automobiles, gasoline, and appliances to clear a billion dollars. To give you an



idea, here are the earnings of some of our largest industries for all of 1958:

General Motors .....\$633.6 (millions)  
Standard Oil of N. J. . . . 562.1  
U. S. Steel ..... 301.6  
General Electric ..... 242.9  
Socony Mobil Oil .... 156.7  
Gulf Oil ..... 329.5  
Bethlehem Steel ..... 137.7  
Ford Motors ..... 95.7  
DuPont de Nemours.. 341.2  
Union Carbide ..... 124.9

Some simple addition will show that the total earnings of all these big corporations come to less than \$3 billion, far less than what we are asked to give for foreign aid in 1960. Now try to visualize what this represents in terms of people at work—vast numbers of them working on assembly lines and at desks, scientists trying to locate new supplies or improve products and techniques, sales organizations attempting to get and increase business, service staffs functioning to keep the products operating satisfactorily. A billion dollars obviously is not as easily acquired as some people think.

To some politicians a billion dollars has about as much value as so much Confederate money. With the greatest nonchalance, they will okay grants of hundreds of millions of dollars to nations and projects of highly dubious worth all over the globe. Never, in truth, have so few been so generous with so much. At the same time the politicians who can deal out billions with a free hand are often the very ones who will rear up on their hind legs and denounce the monstrous bigness of big business. The next time you hear one of these statesmen sounding off with that kind of demagoguery, you might keep the foregoing figures in mind. Also the fact that, somehow, those figures represent a contribution that you yourself have made.

#### THIS MONTH'S COVER

**SUPERLATIVES ARE** necessary to describe the photograph used as this month's cover illustration. The flag shown is one of the largest ever made, measuring 90 by 60 feet and weighing 500 pounds. Incidentally, it was made by Annin & Co., the world's largest manufacturer of flags. The flags in the background are those of the 49 States.

Holding the huge flag and spelling out *July 4* is a group of the most cooperative Legionnaires you are likely to find anywhere. They are from Kings County, Brooklyn, U.S.A. — the former home of the Bums—and the setting is Ebbets Field. We want to thank all these Legionnaires and their leaders: New York National Executive Committeeman Louis E. Drago, County Commander Jacob H. Friedman, County Service Officer Nat Jaslow, County Vice Commander Clifford S. Cowan, and Department Sergeant at Arms Al Weis. We also wish to thank the management of Ebbets Field for the use of the premises.

## A Terrific Bargain!

...TO PROVE TO YOU HOW EASY IT IS TO MAKE BIG MONEY JUST SHOWING THESE DOEHLA CARDS



# This GIANT

## \$2.75 Assortment of Christmas and All Occasion Greeting Cards

YOURS TO KEEP FOR

# Only 25¢

ON THIS SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

**98 PIECES** Selling Regularly for **\$2.75**

You get 98 useful items in this big box—a sheer joy to have on hand, always ready to meet every greeting card need perfectly! Included in this Giant Assortment are generous quantities of cards for occasions such as:

- Christmas Birthdays
- "Get Well"
- Thank You
- Friendship
- Sympathy Anniversaries
- New Babies
- Gift Cards
- Correspondence Notes
- Toycards, etc.

**Make \$50 to \$250 or More In Spare Time — Without Experience!**

**IMAGINE!** This giant box of lovely Christmas and All Occasion greeting cards (a big value at its regular price of \$2.75)—**YOURS FOR ONLY 25¢!** We make this Special Introductory Offer because we want you to see for yourself how easy it is to turn your spare time into spare dollars with the wonderful Doebla "Extra Money" Plan. No experience needed.

WITH your giant box of cards we will send you samples of our newest and most popular Christmas Card assortments *on approval*. Just show these beautiful, unusual cards to your friends and neighbors. If they don't snap up these bargains, send them back at our expense—and pay nothing! Mail the coupon now with **ONLY 25¢** for your big \$2.75 box of cards—which is yours to keep whether or not you do anything further about the Doebla "Extra Money" Plan. *Harry Doebla and Associates, Studio 9-T87, Nashua, N. H., or St. Louis 1, Mo., or Palo Alto, Calif.*

#### One of These Nation-Wide Associates Will Give You Prompt Service in Your Area:

Boulevard Art Publishers  
Chicago 4, Ill.  
Iva E. Brundage & Sons  
Detroit 1, Mich.  
Capitol Card Co., Inc.  
New Orleans 12, La.  
Columbia Card Co., Ltd.  
Dallas, Texas  
Harry Doebla Co.  
Nashua, N.H. & Palo Alto, Cal.  
Greetings Unlimited  
St. Paul & Minneapolis, Minn.  
Hye-Quality Card Co., Inc.  
Kansas City 6, Mo.  
Imperial Greeting Card Co.  
Los Angeles 12, Cal.  
Midwest Card Co.  
St. Louis 1, Mo.  
Western States Card Co.  
Denver 11, Colo.  
Widener Greeting Co.  
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

#### THIS COUPON WORTH \$2.50

HARRY DOEBLA and ASSOCIATES,  
Studio 9-A137

(Address any one of these three offices) / Nashua, N. H.  
/ St. Louis 1, Mo.  
/ Palo Alto, Calif.

As a Special Introductory Offer, please send me the GIANT \$2.75 assortment of Christmas and All Occasion Greeting Cards (98 pieces) for which I enclose 25¢ as payment in full. Also send samples of your most popular Christmas Card assortments on approval and full details of the Doebla "Extra Money" Plan. (Offer limited to one to a family.)

Name..... (Please Print Clearly)

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

☐ Check here for Special "UND-R-VIS." Plan for church, school or club.





## What a Brand Name tells you

Brand Names are built on your confidence. You and your neighbors dictate the standards a Brand Name product must meet to consistently deliver the value and service you want.

A respected Brand Name is a manufacturer's most valuable asset and he spares no effort to protect it by constantly bettering his product.

A Brand Name is the maker's guarantee of satisfaction which is doubly endorsed by the dealer who sells it.

For dependable quality and consistent satisfaction you do better with brands you know; get to know those you see advertised in this magazine.

To get the most for your money buy by Brand Name and be sure!

*A Brand Name is a  
maker's reputation*



BRAND NAMES FOUNDATION, INC.  
437 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

# FOREWORDS

A SHORT CUT TO THREE SPECIAL-INTEREST FEATURES.

## Your Personal Affairs

*Information that can help you with everyday problems.*

Now that the hot months are upon us, there's almost sure to be a rise in hotheaded crime, particularly among young people. In stressing the moral and physical penalties of wrongdoing, you might add this semihidden one:

Serious crimes result in the loss of a long list of the liberties we commemorate on the Fourth of July. A felony, penalized by a sentence of more than a year, additionally involves:

Loss of right to vote, hold public office, serve on a jury, or act as executor or trustee under a will.

Job opportunities are affected too. The offender can't qualify for government employment, practice a profession, or be associated with a business requiring a license — liquor, cabs, and some types of music or entertainment.

The various States have their own versions of the foregoing restrictions.

But all are so tough that jumping State or city lines brings only partial relief.

Fortunately for the fellow who wants to go (Continued on page 45)

## Rod & Gun Club

*For the man with an interest in the great outdoors.*

"Although the telescoping rod is considered antique, heavy, and otherwise objectionable to most 'pure' fishermen, *don't throw away the handle*," advises H. Willard McBrayer, 12659 Bradley Ave., San Fernando, Calif. "This handle is unusually well made and reversible. I fitted several glass rods of various sizes, including fly rods, with ferrules to fit the handle. Now I only have to take along one handle to have a variety of rods. This also saves changing reels when you want to change rods."

Bob Tribble, 3945 Concord Road, Beaumont, Tex., believes in catching fish the inventive way. He says: "When you find that fish won't hit anything else, try this plug made from things you find in your tackle box. Use a split ring to fasten a treble hook to a beer can opener; fasten a skirt, hackle, or any other kind of fly you have handy. A series of beads or any type of swivel should be used on the front end, or the plug will twirl and twist the line. Once assembled, cast out and let the plug sink, then flip the rod tip, (Continued on page 40)

## Briefly About Books

*Reading matter that may interest you.*

War Is a Private Affair, by Edmund G. Love. Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$3.75. Tales of 10 men who made World War II a private affair. They fought the enemy, but they were more preoccupied with their campaign against army discipline.

Can Capitalism Compete? by Raymond W. Miller. Ronald Press, \$4.50. A study of what the world thinks of American capitalism and what we can do to make the free enterprise system work better.

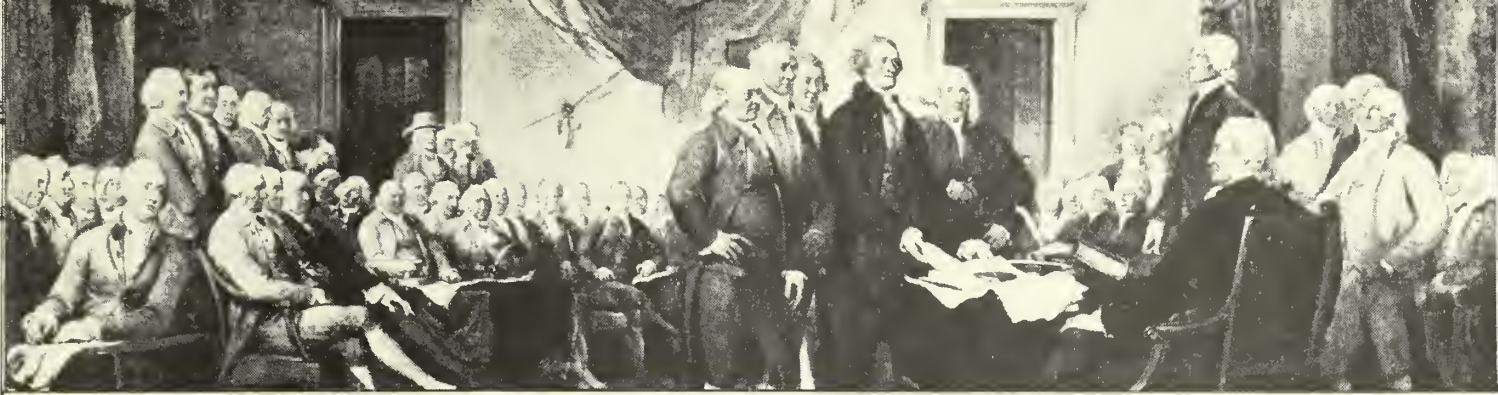
Prayer for an Assassin, by Igor Sentjurs. Doubleday & Co., \$3.95. A novel whose setting is the Hungarian Rebellion of 1956, when the Russians embarked on another of their cultural exchange missions.

The Warriors, by J. Glenn Gray. Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$3.95. A philosophical infantryman of World War II kept a journal which became the basis for this book on war and what it does to men.

The Silent Investigators, by John N. Makris. E. P. Dutton & Co., \$4.95. The U. S. Postal Inspection Service opened its files (Continued on page 51)

OTHER FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE: ▶ SOUND OFF: P. 4 • NEWSLETTER: P. 23  
PRO & CON: P. 22 • EDITOR'S CORNER: P. 6 • PARTING SHOTS: P. 56





IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

# The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

*We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.*

## RIGHTS vs. RESPONSIBILITIES

There is hardly an American who is not keenly aware of that part of our Declaration which is shown above in bold script. All Americans know that a bitter and bloody war was fought and won to obtain "certain unalienable Rights," and they properly insist on the right to "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of

Happiness" bequeathed to them by our Founding Fathers.

But what many Americans regrettably overlook is another part of the Declaration, shown below, which reminds us that with rights go certain responsibilities. With the help of divine Providence our fathers won the right to life, liberty

and the pursuit of happiness in a bitter war in which they pooled their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Today the way of life established by the Founding Fathers is threatened. If we are to keep it, we must subscribe anew to the solemn pledge that was made and signed in 1776.

*And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.*

William Livingston  
Lyman Hall  
George Walton

John Hancock  
John Adams  
John Jay

Edward Rutledge

John Jay  
Thomas Jefferson  
Arthur Middleton

Samuel Adams  
John Adams  
Thomas Jefferson

George Wythe  
Richard Henry Lee  
Theodore Tilton  
Benjamin Harrison  
John Adams  
Carter Braxton

Robert Morris  
Benjamin Franklin  
John Jay  
George Wythe

James Wilson  
John Jay  
Carter Braxton  
Thomas Jefferson  
John Adams

George Wythe  
John Jay  
Carter Braxton  
Thomas Jefferson

John Jay  
Carter Braxton  
Thomas Jefferson  
John Adams  
Abner Clark

Franklin D. Roosevelt  
John Adams  
John Jay  
Carter Braxton

John Jay  
Carter Braxton  
Thomas Jefferson  
John Adams  
Abner Clark





## By LAWRENCE SULLIVAN

Lawrence Sullivan is Coordinator of Information for the U.S. House of Representatives.

**F**RAEULEIN HANNA REITSCH, a beautiful and daring 33-year-old *Luftwaffe* test pilot and aeronautical research expert who had been decorated in October 1944 with the Iron Cross, gave Allied Occupation authorities their only continuing narrative of Adolf Hitler's last days in his Berlin air-raid shelter.

This hour-by-hour story of Hitler's physical disintegration, April 20-30, 1945, is told principally in Hanna's words, supported by the recollections of Erich Kempka, Hitler's personal chauffeur, who carried 200 liters of gasoline to the shelter for the cremation pyre of Hitler and Eva Braun.

Hanna arrived at the shelter a few minutes after 6 p.m. on April 26, 1945. With Lt. Gen. Ritter von Greim, who had been summoned for a "highly urgent conference" with Hitler, she had flown in from Munich under heavy Russian ack-ack fire. In the last stretch of the treetop flight toward *Brandenburger Tor*, ack-ack tore a small gap in the bottom of their light plane. Von Greim suffered a severe injury to his right leg. Reaching over the general's shoulder, Hanna took the controls and maneuvered the craft to a routine landing within scampering distance of the Hitler dugout.

First to meet them was *Frau* Goebbels. She fell upon Hanna with tears and kisses, expressing astonishment that anyone still possessed enough courage and loyalty to come to the *Fuehrer* after so many had deserted him. Von Greim was taken immediately to the operations room, where Hitler's physician tended the ugly leg wound.

Hitler soon entered the sickroom, his face showing deep gratitude over von Greim's coming. He remarked something to the effect that even a soldier has the right to disobey an order when everything indicates that to carry it out would be futile and hopeless. Von Greim then reported his presence in the official manner.

"Do you know why I have called you?" Hitler asked.

"No, *mein Fuehrer*," von Greim replied.

"Because Hermann Goering has betrayed and deserted both me and his fatherland. Behind my back he has established connections with the enemy. His action was a mark of cowardice. And against my orders he has gone to save himself at Berchtesgaden. From there he sent me a disrespectful telegram. He said that I had once named him as my successor; and that now, as I was no longer able

to rule from Berlin, he was prepared to rule from Berchtesgaden in my place."

Hanna related that there were tears in Hitler's eyes as he told of Goering's treachery. His head sagged, his face was deathly pallid, his hands trembled wildly as he handed Goering's telegram to von Greim.

Hitler's face was frozen in a bitter grimace as von Greim read the message. Then every muscle in *der Fuehrer's* face began to twitch, and his breath came in explosive puffs. Only with great effort did he at length gain sufficient control to shout:

"An ultimatum! A crass ultimatum! Now nothing remains. Nothing is spared



The burned body of Dr. Joseph Goebbels. In the rear is the body of Frau Goebbels.



Martin Bormann



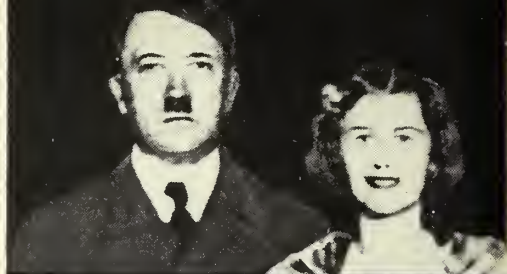
Ritter von Greim



Hanna Reitsch

me. No allegiances are kept, no honor lived up to, no disappointments that I have not had, no betrayals that I have not experienced. And now this, above all else. Nothing remains. Every wrong already has been done *me!*"

Hanna remained silent. It was several minutes before Hitler could gather sufficient control to continue. With eyes hard, and half-closed in bitter rage, and in a voice unusually low, he went on: "I immediately had Goering arrested as a traitor to the *Reich*, took from him all his offices, and removed him from all organizations. That is why I have called you to me. I hereby de-



# Hitler's

Wedding photo of Hitler and Eva Braun.



A GI inspects the wreckage of the bunker

clare you Goering's successor and *Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe*. In the name of the German people I give you my hand."

Both von Greim and Hanna were stunned by the news of Goering's desertion. As with one mind both grasped Hitler's hands and begged to be allowed to remain in the bunker. Hitler agreed.

Later that evening Hitler called Hanna to his room. His face was deeply lined, and a heavy film blinded both eyes. In a very small voice, he said: "Hanna, you belong to those who will die with me. Each of us has a vial of poison such as this." Handing her a vial for herself and one for von Greim, he continued: "I do not wish that one of us falls to the Russians alive, nor do I wish our bodies to be found by them. Each person is responsible for destroying his body so that nothing recognizable remains. Eva and I will have our

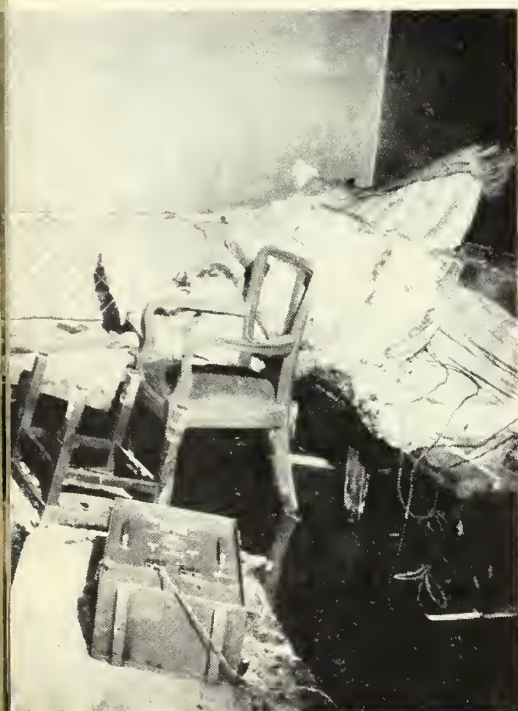




# Last Days

Hitler's shelter with conical ventilating tower blown from it.

The record is now complete, and it shows how the Fuehrer came to his ignominious end in a Berlin air-raid shelter.



room in which Hitler and his wife died.



Ditch outside the shelter in which the bodies of Adolf and Eva were burned.

bodies burned. You will devise your own method. Will you please so inform von Greim?"

Hanna urged Hitler to flee Berlin.

"My dear girl, I did not intend it so. I believed firmly that Berlin would be saved at the banks of the Oder. Everything we had was moved to hold that position. You may believe that when our best efforts failed, I was the most horror-struck of all. But, my Hanna, I still have hope. The army of General Wenck is moving up from the south. He must and will drive the Russians back long enough to save our people. Then we will fall back and hold again."

It appeared, Hanna narrated, as if Hitler almost believed his own last illusion. As the conversation closed, he was walking about the room with quick, stumbling strides, his hands clasped behind him, his head bobbing. Although his words spoke of hope, Hanna insisted

his face showed that the war was over.

Returning to General von Greim's bedside, Hanna handed him the vial of poison. Should the Russians penetrate the bunker, von Greim and Hanna agreed, they would quickly drain the vials and then each pull a pin from a heavy grenade and hold it tightly to the body. Late that night the first heavy artillery barrage hit the chancellery area, ploughing deep furrows within a few yards of the bunker exit. The crashing of debris directly above heightened the nervous strain in the shelter. Here and there deep sobbing echoed through the corridors. Hanna spent the night tending General von Greim, who was in great pain. The population of the shelter was 30 people, including Goebbels and his wife and six children; staff representatives of the army, navy, and air force; secretaries; orderlies; and messengers.

Hanna's room adjoined that of Goeb-

bels, and the doors were usually open to afford ventilation. Through the open doors, Goebbels' oratory would be heard at any hour of the day or night. Then, as always, Goebbels performed as if he were speaking to a legion of historians who were avidly awaiting and recording every word. After listening to these hysterical tirades, she and von Greim shook their heads sadly and asked each other: "Are these the people who ruled our country?"

*Frau* Goebbels was described as a very brave woman. Much of her day was occupied with keeping the children's clothes clean and tidy. She stated that if Hitler's Third Reich could not live, she preferred to die with it; nor would she allow her children to live. In Hanna's opinion, *Frau* Goebbels probably represented the epitome of Nazi indoctrination. In recognition of her attitude in

(Continued on page 36)



# NICE WEATHER



Those TV weather dames know as much about the weather as I do about Sanskrit.

*David Pascal*

## By LARRY SIEGEL

**T**HERE'S A FAMOUS old saying which begins: "Everybody talks about the weather..."

Everybody, that is, but me. I'm not going to talk about the weather. What I'd like to talk about is how *other* people talk about the weather.

Since time began, mankind has been obsessed with the weather. No other subject has been kicked around so much or at such length. Every nut and his brother has ridiculed yesterday's weather report, commented on today's, or spoken longingly or fearfully of the morrow's. As proof positive of this universal interest, one of the credit card outfits is now offering subscribers a choice of personalized weather reports at prices ranging from \$35 to \$115 a year. Your credit is of course good, come rain or shine.

It goes without saying that there are many kinds of weather fanatics around these days. I'd like to talk about some extreme cases.

Did you ever sit in a bar and try to start up a conversation with the guy next to you? No matter what you say to him, he grunts and looks at you through half-shut eyes. You say: "How do you like the

tax situation?" He shrugs his shoulders and grunts. You mention the housing problem. He's living in an oversized closet, but all he can manage is, "... mumble mumble ... So what? ... mumble mumble. ..."

You might even give him this: "I heard that the Russians landed in Newark today. Khrushchev is setting up a command post in Bamberger's department store right now."

He'd never even open his eyes, just mutter: "Hmm, yeah, Newark ... mumble mumble ... nice town ... I was there in '49 ... mumble mumble. ..."

That's it.

Two minutes later the weather report goes on the TV set, and the guy becomes a different man. His eyes open all the way and light up, and he's got the eager, intelligent look of a scientist counting down at Cape Canaveral.

"Excuse me," you say to him, "would you please pass that plate of pretzels?"

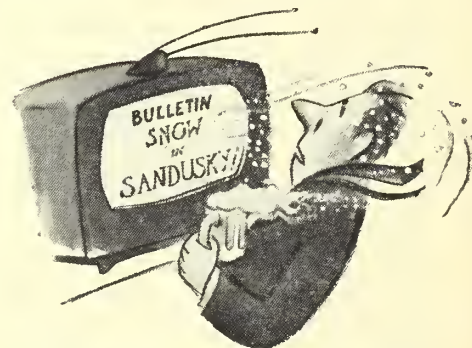
"Shaddap!" he screams. "Shaddap, you idiot! You made me miss tomorrow's temperature."

If nothing else on earth counts, the temperature is important to this guy. Why? Take tomorrow's momentous event. He is making a trip around the corner to the employment office and he's

got to know how to dress. Should he wear just this old lumber jacket? or should he insulate it with newspapers?

Next, this guy's brother.

He's the weather statistician. I'm sure you've met him. He's the fellow who's got all kinds of weather data at his fingertips.



So who cares whether they have snow in Sandusky if you don't live in Sandusky?

"Hi, Charlie," you say to him. "A little nippy today, eh?"

"It was 28 degrees at 4 a.m.," he recites. "It went up to 31 at 6 o'clock. Right now it's around 34. But it should reach a high of 40 by 2 o'clock this afternoon."

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DAVID PASCAL



# WE'RE HAVING

Since time began, weather has been  
the main topic of conversation even more  
popular than girls or baseball.



My dear old aunt has taken to isobars and hygrometers.

"Is it supposed to rain?" you ask.

"Well," he says, "right now the barometer is 28.3 and steady, but by 3 p.m. it should. . . ."

And on and on it goes.

Actually, he's not a bad guy so long as somebody doesn't try to cross him. Then look out!

For example, he'll be calling the Weather Bureau (he usually has a direct line) and the droning nasal voice will be saying to him, ". . . Wind from the west at 18 miles an hour. . . ."

Then he blows his top.

"Whaddaya mean—18!" he screams into the speaker (forgetting he's talking to a recorded voice). "At 11:31 you told me it was 16 miles an hour! What's your name? I'm turning you in to Washington!"

It's of vital significance to this guy whether the wind is 18 miles an hour or 16. He's flying a balloon to Portugal that afternoon.

Among the greatest weather discussers of our time are elevator operators. I suppose you can't blame them. They only spend about 20 seconds at a clip with people, which hardly leaves time for a critique of *Doctor Zhivago*. But some operators are really rare cases.

I once worked in an office building for 5 years. During all that time whenever I was in the elevator I got nothing but the weather business from that operator. You know: "Looks like it may come down any minute." "It's cloudy now, but it should be nice later." "A real scorcher today, eh?" Things like that.

Once when the elevator was stuck between floors for half an hour with just the two of us aboard, he spent 30 minutes discussing the difference between small craft warnings off Montauk Point and those off Sandy Hook.

Well, one day I decided once and for all to see if this guy could talk about anything else besides the weather. "How do you like your job?" I asked him.

He half smiled. "Fair," he said.

I thought for a while. "How's your boss?" I tried. "Is he an excitable person?"

He shook his head. "Mild," he replied.

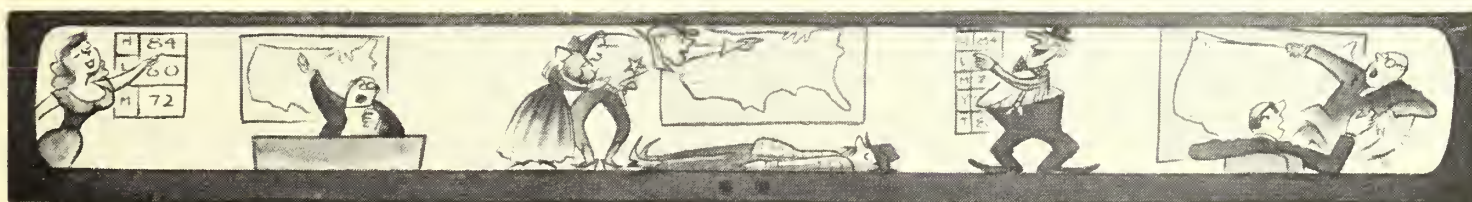
Oh I got it. I thought.

"My little nephew's been laid up for a week now with the measles," I said. "How do you like that?"

He shrugged his shoulder: (Continued on page 50)



The world's greatest weather experts are the men who provide vertical transportation.



Someday some smart sponsor will get the biggest TV audience with a nonstop Weatherthon.





Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium, scene of the business sessions.



The parade will pass here.



You'll find this within the Minneapolis city limits.

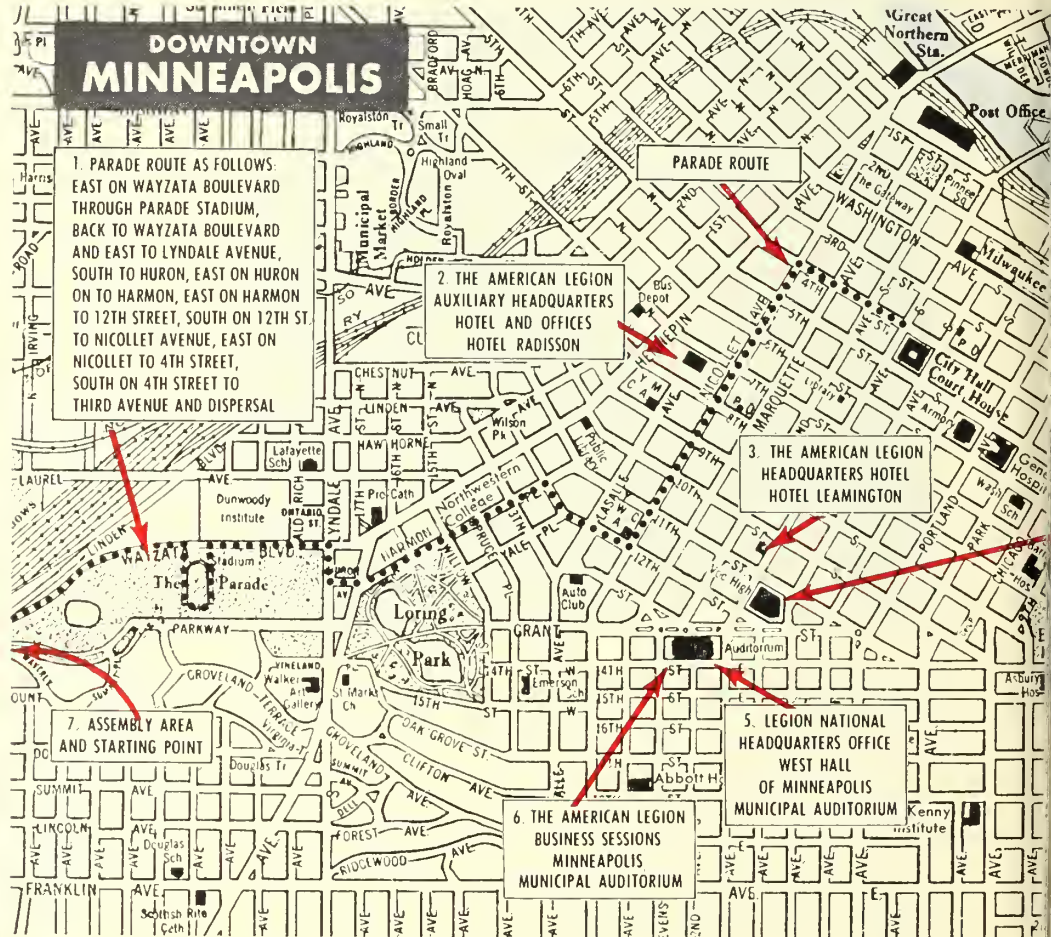


University of Minnesota campus, where the big musical units will compete.



▲ The Twin Cities are a cattle center.

▼ Minnehaha Falls in Minneapolis.



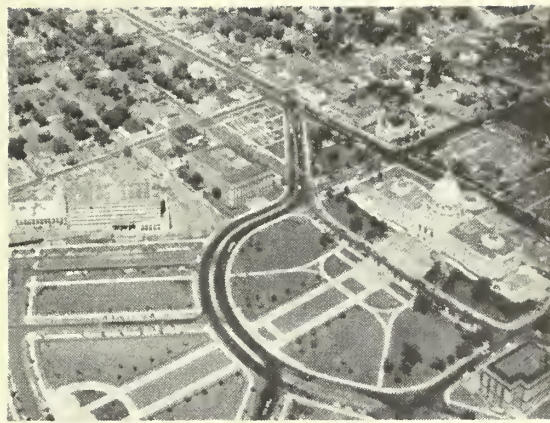
## A Tale of Two Cities of Special

This year from August 22 to August 27 the center of The American Legion world will shift to Minneapolis and St. Paul when the National Convention is held.





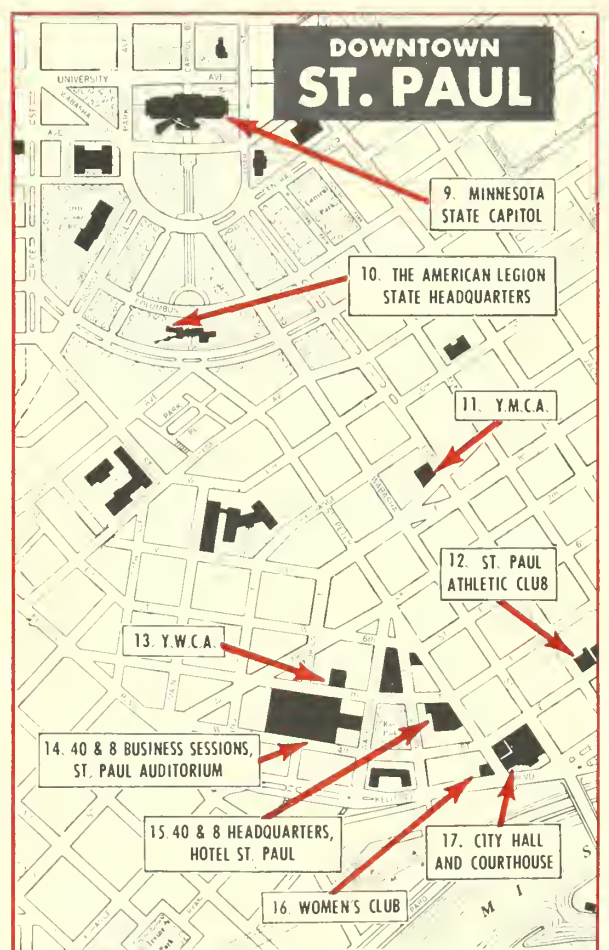
A center of activity will be Hotel Leamington.



The Minnesota State Capitol at St. Paul.



St. Paul Auditorium, where Auxiliary functions will be held.



## Interest to Legionnaires

**W**HEN LEGIONNAIRES assemble in the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, for the National Convention, they will be following a tradition that is centuries old. Visitors have been enjoying Minnesota hospitality for almost 600 years, Minnesotans say, and they base their contention on a rune stone dated 1362 which indicates that the Vikings hunted and fished there a century before Columbus crossed the Atlantic.

The Twin Cities, only 10 miles apart along the upper Mississippi River, form a sprawling metropolis with a population of approximately one and one-quarter million. At the front door of downtown Minneapolis the river drops 65 feet in three (Continued on page 42)



Como Park Conservatory in St. Paul.



**By TOM MAHONEY**

ONE OF THE most tragic nights for American arms in World War II was lucky for cancer research. On Dec. 3, 1943, the port of Bari, Italy, was jammed with ships unloading supplies for our forces which then had a tenuous foothold on the southern third of the country. In the center of the vessels was the *John E. Harvey*, a Liberty ship loaded with high explosives and also 100 tons of nitrogen mustard gas in aerial bombs.

At 7:30 p.m. enemy bombers struck. Sixteen ships blew up and sank. Though not hit directly, the *Harvey* and all her crew disappeared in a gigantic explosion which sprayed poison gas over the harbor which was already covered with burning oil, smoke, flames, exploding munitions, and sinking ships.

Medical officers who treated survivors observed that one of the effects of the mustard gas was interference with the body's mechanism for producing blood cells, especially white blood cells. As this is exactly what is needed to control the form of cancer known as leukemia, it pointed the way to the development of nitrogen mustard compounds and other chemicals for at least the temporary control of certain forms of cancer. Col. John A. Alexander's report on the Bari injured was termed "a classic medical paper" by Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

Since then thousands of chemicals, 40,000 in 1958 alone, have been compounded, principally by pharmaceutical companies, as potential anticancer weapons. It is an extremely difficult task. The drug must combat



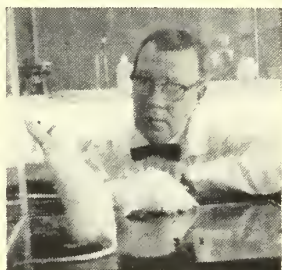
**What  
we  
now  
know**

Radiation treatment using tremendous voltages is becoming more prevalent.

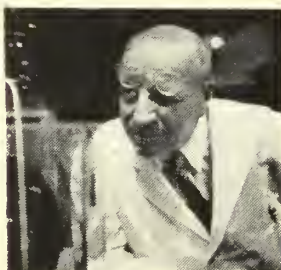
## FIGHTING ONE OF MANKIND'S DEADLIEST ENEMIES.



Dr. Wendell M. Stanley



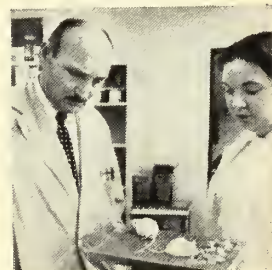
Dr. Arthur J. Vorwald



Dr. George N. Papanicolaou



Dr. Charles B. Huggins



Dr. Steven O. Schwartz

American Cancer Society

cancer and at the same time not do too much harm to the rest of the patient. As one scientist explains, it is "like finding something that will take off a rabbit's right ear while leaving the left one unharmed."

Ninety-eight of these drugs have survived animal tests and now are being used in the treatment of human patients in some 150 hospitals including many of the Veterans Administration. The lives of many children suffering with leukemia (which takes a greater toll of children between the ages of 5 and 14 than any

other disease) are being prolonged months and sometimes years by chemicals pioneered by American Cyanamid's Lederle Laboratories at Pearl River, N.Y., and Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at Tuckahoe, N.Y.

National Cancer Institute researchers recently found that, for the first time in medical history, a rare but previously invariably fatal solid human cancer, choriocarcinoma, can be suppressed by methotrexate, one of the Lederle drugs. Fourteen of 16 women with this rare cancer, a tumor in the uterus before or

after childbirth, are alive and 11 are free of symptoms and living normally three years after treatment. Dr. Roy Hertz of the Institute received an award from the American Association for the Advancement of Science for his work with this drug.

Promising anticancer drugs, some of entirely different types, also have come from Parke, Davis & Company in Detroit, Eli Lilly in Indianapolis, Abbott Laboratories in North Chicago, Upjohn in Kalamazoo and Merck in New Jersey. E. R. Squibb & Sons opened a new lab-





Cynthia Caliro Cheryl Cerjak



Hon. Joseph E. Cook



Joyce deZeller

More cures are being effected. Above are some of a great many who have been cured.

# about Cancer

More people are dying from cancer,

but progress is being made against it.

"Cancer is no longer a hopeless disease. A few years ago one cancer patient in four was saved. Today the figure is one in three. And with presently available knowledge it should be possible to cure one in two. For the other half — 225,000 per year — hope depends upon the promise of research. This valuable article highlights important steps toward the fulfillment of that promise. It also shows the continuing interest of The American Legion in the fight against disease. I learned about this at firsthand when I was dean of the University of Minnesota Medical School. The Minnesota Department of the Legion at that time raised a half-million dollars for the endowment of a research professorship in rheumatic fever and heart disease in children."

DR. HAROLD S. DIEHL  
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

oratory in New Brunswick, N.J., last year and will spend \$7 million on cancer studies in the next five years. At its John L. Smith Memorial for Cancer Research in Maywood, N.J., Chas. Pfizer & Co. this year is spending \$800,000 of its own and \$1.2 million in Government funds screening antibiotic broths for anticancer activity. Schering Corp. at Bloomfield,

N.J., and Bristol Laboratories at Syracuse, N. Y., also have cooperative Government research contracts.

These and other developments since the Bari disaster cause Dr. Rhoads, Dr. John R. Heller, director of the National Cancer Institute, and other cancer leaders to be cautiously optimistic. Some leaders of the American Cancer Society expect cancer may be controlled within our lifetime. In a Chicago address this year a Pfizer executive went so far as to predict a cancer cure by 1965.

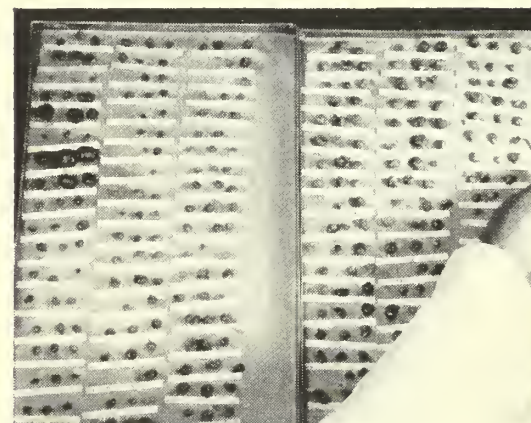
But there are serious hurdles. Cancer has been recognized and studied since 400 B.C. when Hippocrates observed the often crablike appearance of the spreading lesions and gave the disease its name. Though more has been published about cancer than any other disease, our knowledge of it still is appallingly small. Sir Winston Churchill's words "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma" are more applicable to cancer than they are to Russia.

Researchers cannot even agree as to whether cancer is a single entity or several diseases. Pathologists incline to the latter theory and say some cancers are as different as such diseases as smallpox, diphtheria, and malaria. Many biochemists, however, believe that all cancers — despite their variety and their different

response to treatment — are essentially the same, and that all cancer cells have a similar submicroscopic chemistry. There is, of course, no generally accepted explanation of why the body's cells become cancerous and run wild to invade and destroy other tissues.

Cancer is increasing, not declining. Among children, it is second only to accidents as a cause of death. But it strikes most frequently among adults and often at the peak of their careers. Some of the best known recent cancer patients have been Arthur Godfrey, former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Senator Richard L. Neuberger, and Senator Robert A. Taft. It also hit Generals Hoyt S. Vandenberg and Joseph W. Stilwell, Gertrude Lawrence, Dr. Enrico Fermi, Babe Didrikson Zaharias, Humphrey Bogart, Eddie Duchin, and Babe Ruth.

Most experts agree that cancer is on the rise because it parallels the lengthening span of life. By reducing deaths from infectious diseases, we actually have increased the amount of cancer among us. If the present rate of increase continues, the annual death toll will double in the next 50 years. Massachusetts has the highest cancer death rate. New Mexico, Utah, and North and South Carolina have the lowest.



Tumors taken from mice. The smaller they have shrunk, the more effective the drug used.

While the death rate of women from cancer has declined 15 percent in as many years, the death rate of men from cancer, especially lung cancer, has increased. Perhaps because of greater exposure to X-ray equipment or, as some theorize, from increased radioactive fallout from atom-bomb experiments, there also has been a sharp rise in leukemia. This hits adults as well as children.

Cancer kills about 700 Americans a day. Unless something unforeseen is discovered, 40 million persons now living will develop cancer and 26 million of them will die of it. As a cause of death in the United States cancer advanced from seventh place in 1900 to second in 1938 and continues to hold this rank.

(Continued on page 42)



## By CORNELL B. BLANDING

**T**HIS IS A PORTRAIT of an American boy. This is a description of a junior jet pilot—Red Grange 2d—the fleeting shadow of a pint-sized Joe DiMaggio—Glenn Cunningham with untied shoes—the streak of lightning that dashes through the kitchen, grabs a piece of bread on the run, hurls himself up the stairs, and disappears into that dark, littered (with planes, ships, treasure, and clothes) cavern known to his mother as his bedroom. This is the Perry Como of the bathtub, the Art Carney of the Scout troop, the George Gobel of the grammar school. This is Junior von Braun with all the knowledge of the world we live in, and for whom all the world is a bright, new, shining, and promising stage.

Yes, this is an American boy.



He has a dark, littered cavern that serves as his bedroom.

**EARS:** Never hear you call, but always hear your secrets.

**NOSE:** Running.

**MOUTH:** Continuously moving.

**TEETH:** Here today, gone tomorrow.

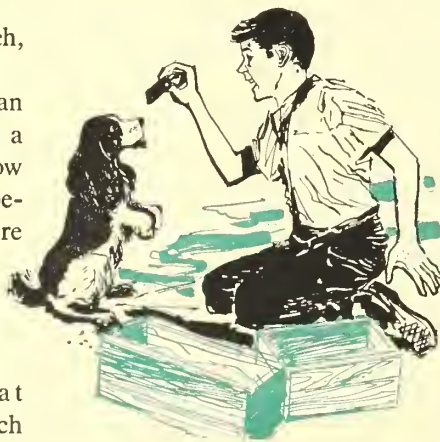
**ARMS AND LEGS:** In perpetual motion.

**HANDS:** Always in-  
to something.

**FEET:** Off the couch,  
please.

This is an American boy—sometimes only a boy but more often now a man developing, beginning to show more clearly the qualities which forge his future and thus the future of America.

**ENERGY:** That boundless power which builds a stronger, greater Nation and makes the



At least his dog loves him.

**AGE:** Unimportant.

**SIZE:** Well, *sometimes* a giant and sometimes just a little boy.

**HAIR:** No part, no comb—and a cowlick like the stalks of corn in a November field.

**EYES:** Not too good — somehow incapable of finding anything you send him for, but always able to find the hidden Christmas presents.



world a better place in which to live.

**HONESTY:** Which brings the world soundness and stability.

**IMAGINATION:** Which conceives of a better future and leads man to search for new horizons.

**FRIENDLINESS:** Which banishes men's anger and unites them in peace.

**AFFECTION:** Which engenders good will and steadfast loyalty among men.

**PRIDE:** Which nurtured, leads men to strive to build from dreams they cherish in their hearts.

**REVERENCE:** Which will harmonize his ideals and the dictates of God.

But what does he say of himself and of his ambitions? What does he say he'll be when he grows up?

From ages 10 to 12, he says successively: Animal trainer, banker, baseball player, comedian, doctor, dentist, engineer, entomologist, farmer, paleontologist, pilot, philatelist, psychologist, and clergyman.



There is the time that his team doesn't win the game.





# Portrait of an AMERICAN BOY

In this study of a boy you will  
find most American youngsters,  
including your own.

Illustrations by Paul Crowley

But there is another side to a boy: the experiences, which describe him—which describe his qualities, character, emotions, and personality.

There is the time that his team doesn't win the game. There come moments of defeat and despair, of learning the hard lesson of how to be a good and gracious loser.

There is his own little world of worry and anxiety which he tries valiantly to hide from Mom and Dad.

There is his fear of the unknown in life—as in his nightmares, the visit to the hospital, the next day's test in school.

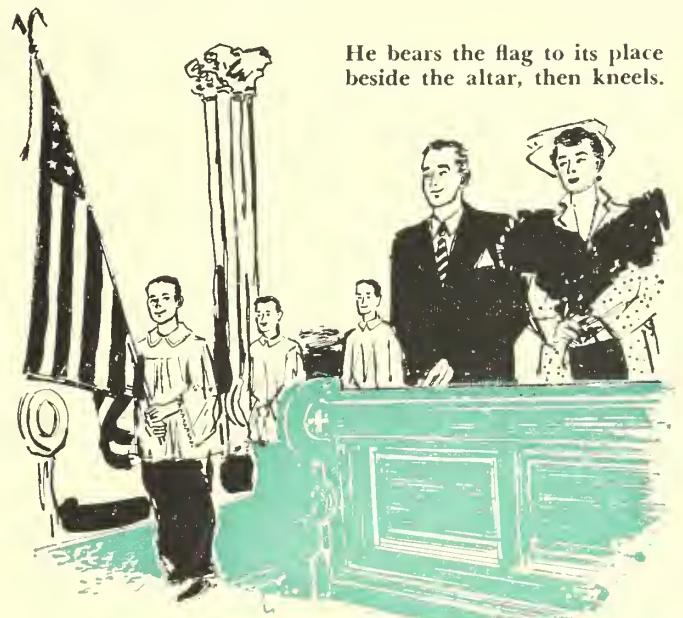
There is the time of his disappointment—when he fails to make the team, when he doesn't get to go on the fishing trip with Dad, when he misses the big football game because of illness.

There is his time of tears—because of what Dad said (though he couldn't possibly have meant just what he did say) or the punishment with an angry rebuke or when he seems to hurt all over because *no one* except his dog loves him anymore.

There is his loyalty to his family, his friends, his school, and his church.

There is his wonderful, expansive, and always forgiving love for Dad and Mom, for his dog, and for his precious treasures.

But there is yet one experience which more correctly describes this American boy. Yes, it even describes the hopes of all good men—the time he proudly walks down the aisle of his church, dressed in a white surplice, bearing manfully and with a shining light in his eyes the flag of



our Nation. And a wonderful little smile creeps across his face as he catches sight of Dad standing there in the congregation. He bears the flag to its place beside the altar and then in the simple, eloquent reverence of a child's heart he kneels in prayer before your God and mine.

Yes, this is an American boy.

This boy lives in my heart.

This is my son.

THE END





# The American Legion and

The story of the nightmarish decade when the Legion strove to head off World War Two and the present mess—and was licked.

**By ROBERT B. PITKIN**

**T**HE BIGGEST FAILURE of the first forty years of The American Legion was its inability to head off the suicidal defense policies and international attitudes of the United States in the 1920's that led directly to disaster.

The road to hell, they say, is paved with good intentions.

Between 1920 and 1930 the United States tried to lead the world to disarmament. We gallantly set the example ourselves in the belief that we were promoting peace.

Every step of the way, our good intentions literally took us down the road to the hell of World War Two and Korea—and perhaps other hells yet to come as the result of Soviet and Chinese communism vaulting themselves to world power out of the ruins of the war we set off with our pacifism.

America's disarmament policies of the Twenties were a principal cause of the second great war and its still unfinished aftermath.

The weakness of the United States, and the things it agreed to in disarmament conferences, pushed Japan into the Pacific war by clear and definable steps.

Germany was building for a second war—whenever the prospects should look good—from the moment that she signed the World War One Armistice in 1918.

It was entirely appropriate to the times that a disarmament conference sponsored in 1930 by President Hoover and British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald was the direct and specific cause of delivering the Japanese Government into the hands of its ambitious, cocky, power-mad army.

The United States and Britain virtually rushed to make war prospects look good for Germany.

In their passion to prove the error that peace comes from weakness they so blinded themselves to events—and to all the lessons of history—that Germany armed herself to the teeth without even being noticed.

Her last hesitation to start the shooting ended when the Allies met Hitler's



Gen. Billy Mitchell (left), courtmartialed for his outspoken airpower advocacy, joined the Legion's defense planners. Legion rejected his anti-Navy views, sorrowed as we sank our best ships under the 1921 treaty. Above, U.S. planes send the U.S.S. New Jersey and the U.S.S. Virginia to the bottom to "promote peace."



In 1928, the Legion predicted a "bitter awakening" from our pacifist policies. Tojo (left) fulfilled prophecy at Pearl Harbor, while Hitler (right) relied on U.S. weakness as he sent troops into Poland in 1939 to start WW2.



Panzer units with Mr. Neville Chamberlain's umbrella. Figuratively, that was all that they had ready to discourage the Prussian machine—and far from enough.

It was The American Legion's unhappy lot to see what was coming from 1922 onward, and to have its head bloodied year after year as it cried out that if we were not strong Armageddon would come again.

For its attempts to avert the second war by making America strong, the Legion earned the title of "warmonger," "sabre-rattler," and "militarist," while our country went the other way.

Year by year we whittled our Army

and Navy down and down and down in response to cries of "disarm for peace" from amateurish schoolmen, churchmen, commentators and foreign propagandists. Their good intentions—except for the latter—ruled the day until the world was undone by their ignorance of the kind of fire they played with.

Today we can look back and separate the pacifist dream from the cruel reality—and wish perhaps that we could have those years back to turn the course of history.

Who, now, if he could have 1928 back, would oppose strengthening our Army and Navy so that in the few fate-



# THE DEFENSE *of the* UNITED STATES



*"A strong America does not imperil peace, but a weak America surely will in due course. . . ."*

AMERICAN LEGION NAT'L CONVENTION, 1928



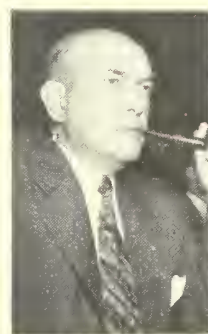
Legion conventions annually urged strength.



MACNIDER



KNOX



JOHNSON

The Legion helped win the war it failed to stop. Hanford MacNider began U.S. civilian war plans in 1925, led troops in the Pacific in WW2. Frank Knox was Navy Secretary and Henry L. Stimson War Secretary in WW2. Louis Johnson furthered homefront planning in 1937, was Defense Secretary during the Korea fighting. All four were early Legion preparedness advocates.

ful years of choice still left the Krupps and the Junkers would shake their heads and decree it dangerous to let mad Hitler have their backing?

President Coolidge saw the danger in 1928. He asked Congress to authorize 77 new ships for our depleted Navy.

A massive and maudlin barrage of highly organized pacifist propaganda promptly went to work on Congress and not a single ship was authorized.

The American Legion, which had led the fight for Coolidge's new ships, convened in San Antonio, Texas, that summer. There it spelled out the doom that lay ahead.

"Deliberately to strip ourselves to helplessness is to invite utter destruction," said the Legion's 1928 naval affairs report. "The state of the world today makes this sheer madness. If we persist in this we shall be living in a fool's paradise, with an awakening ahead of us more bitter than that of 1914 . . ."

The Legion's San Antonio report told how the Congress had been pressured to ignore Coolidge's naval building program:

"Congress was asked for 77 ships and [we] got none. 15 cruisers sought were not authorized. Japan and Britain are both building ships that can both outrange and outrun U. S. ships. In the seven years since the Washington agreement the U. S. laid down 19 warships, Great Britain 55, Japan 127 . . . the U. S. sank the most modern part of its



President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge with Nat'l Commander James A. Drain (center) at Legion Omaha convention in 1925. Coolidge bought Legion's idea for advance homefront war-planning. Later the Legion and Coolidge took a licking together as they fought to safeguard America by strengthening our Navy.

navy under the [Washington] treaty [of 1921].

" . . . The [Senate Naval Affairs] Committee received 5,000 letters from school children from Iowa alone requesting no ships but instead another disarmament conference. This is the so-called interest of peace . . . Pacifists traveled through Iowa lecturing to schools, churches and other organizations. One Congressman

received over 2,000 letters alone asking him to vote against any proposed increase of the Navy. Another Senator received over 500 letters and 50 telegrams asking him to vote against it."

To the pacifist lobby the irresponsible organization of innocent school children was as legitimate as it was to the school officials who allowed it. This sob sister  
(Continued on page 46)





# WASHINGTON PRO & CON

PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF BIG ISSUES FACING THE NATION

## THIS MONTH'S SUBJECT: Should We Continue Foreign Aid?



**(PRO)** Mutual Security, or foreign aid, although costwise a very small part of the Federal budget (less than 5 percent), is a most effective arm of foreign policy.

United States foreign policy must be viewed in the perspective of the emerging, continually changing world of today — not the world of yesterday.

With the atom, the conquest of space, together with the political, economic, and social forces of ferment increasingly at work, it can easily be seen that the fate of our own Government is inescapably bound up with that of the world.

As long as we rely so heavily as at present on the powers of military force, both to deter and to defend, it does not make much sense to go all out in support of our own military spending (\$42 billion a year) which is approximately 60 percent of our total Federal budget, and at the same time bitterly oppose foreign aid which is also largely military with the military part costing about \$2.3 billion annually (about 3 percent of our total Federal budget).

Of the total noncommunist military manpower forces of the world at the present time, our own United States military forces constitute about 25 percent. Such forces of other countries outside the Sino-Soviet bloc who, like ourselves, are striving for national survival, constitute about 75 percent. We spend approximately \$42 billion a year equipping and maintaining our own 25 percent. Our contribution to the remaining 75 percent of the military forces of the free world costs us about \$2.3 billion a year.

Facing the challenge to remain free, and with the knowledge that the cost of adequate defense is unavoidably heavy, it is extremely dangerous to assume that if we alone are vigilant, prudent, strong, and mind our own business, we will be permitted to determine our own destiny in peace. We must recognize that actions taken by other nations, even though entirely without hostile intent on their part, may have the most serious consequences to our own well-being.

Confronted by this situation, it is only common sense that we do everything we can to work with other nations.

Opponents of foreign aid consistently exaggerate the comparative cost. The President's current request for foreign aid, both military and economic, is \$3.9 billion. This is well under 1 percent of our gross national product and is about 5 percent of our national budget. Our very survival leans heavily on the 5 percent of our national budget which is used in implementing our foreign aid program.

*A. S. J. Carnahan*

A. S. J. Carnahan (D)  
Member of Congress from 8th District of Missouri



**(CON)** This statement is not intended, and should not be taken, as a blanket indictment of the entire Mutual Security Program, more popularly known as foreign aid. Many parts of the present and of past programs may be needed because of the present international situation between ourselves and the Soviet Union. However, the program should be thoroughly re-evaluated.

In the first place, it has been an expensive affair. As of June 30, 1958, the cumulative totals, beginning in 1948, were nearly \$23 billion for military assistance and more than \$25 billion for economic assistance — a grand total of roughly \$48 billion spent on foreign aid during the period 1948-58 inclusive. This is, of course, in addition to other programs, such as loans through international financial institutions, local currencies generated through sales of surplus agricultural commodities, etc. These are also large programs in terms of money expended or generated; but they are not really a part of the Mutual Security Program.

More important than the amount of money expended is, of course, the results achieved by the programs in terms of security for this country and for the free world. In Western Europe, the program has succeeded in preserving freedom and democracy.

The picture, however, is not as bright when we turn to the Near East and the Far East. The communists have successfully penetrated the former area by taking advantage of the overthrow of a friendly government in Iraq; incidentally, that nation has been a substantial beneficiary of both military and economic aid. As a result, we have been forced practically to terminate our programs to that country. The apparent defection of Iraq jeopardizes other Mideastern governments and has already resulted in calls for increased foreign aid expenditures in that area.

In the Far East, our cumulative military programs since 1950 have totaled \$5.7 billion and our economic aid programs have exceeded \$5 billion, merely to attempt to "contain" Chinese Communist aggression. There is no prospect of being able to improve our position noticeably here in the foreseeable future.

When foreign aid programs can be directly tied to our own national security, they must be continued while we live in a state of cold war. We have, however, no obligation to provide for the general welfare of millions of people throughout the world. A new look at our foreign aid program is long overdue, especially in view of the tremendous demand for economy in government spending by the American people.

*Alvin M. Bentley, M.C.*

Alvin M. Bentley (R)  
Member of Congress from 8th District of Michigan





A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

### **SPECIAL BENEFIT FOR AMERICANS WHO SERVED WITH CANADA IN WW2:**

Many U.S. citizens who served during WW2 with the armed forces of Canada may not know of a Canadian veterans' benefit for which they may be eligible . . . The Canadian government awarded a WW2 cash "bonus" based on length and type of service, ranging from \$7.50 to \$15 a month . . . Called "Re-establishment Credit," it was awarded to residents of Canada on discharge . . . But by law it was not payable in cash to non-residents of Canada . . . However, it is available to non-residents of Canada in one form . . . Namely, as payment of premiums upon Canadian Government life insurance policies, which are issued without medical examination in amounts up to \$10,000 . . . This credit, and the issuance of such insurance, is still available, and will be for the balance of this year, for U.S. residents who served honorably with Canada's armed forces in WW2.

Deadline is Jan. 1, 1960, or 15 years after discharge from Canadian armed forces, whichever is later . . . Potential eligibles should write for application form or further details to:

Department of Veterans Affairs, Re-establishment Credits Division, Ottawa, Ontario . . . "Newsletter" is indebted to the Minnesota State Legislature which, by a special act of last March, called this Canadian benefit to the attention of eligible American veterans of the Canadian forces.

### **NEWSLETTER WANTS TO HEAR FROM ST. LOUIS CAUCUS DELEGATES OF 1919:**

According to the national archives of The American Legion, 390 of the men who were present and signed the official register at the St. Louis Caucus in May 1919 are known to be living . . . The record, however, is known to be incomplete, and some of the names are known to have been transcribed incorrectly from the signed register . . . It would be an assistance to the keeping of the national records if surviving delegates to the Caucus would write a brief note to "Newsletter," The American Legion

Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York 19, N.Y. . . . A statement that they were present, naming the state they represented, and giving their present address and post identification would be appreciated for historical purposes . . . Total delegates at the St. Louis Caucus numbered about 500.

### **VA TO IMPROVE INSURANCE SERVICE:**

Veterans Administration will give its contact officers from across the nation specialized instruction in veterans' gov't life insurance in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco . . . The Legion's Insurance Advisory Board, headed by Past Nat'l Cmdr Milo J. Warner (Ohio), recommended such training last March . . . It noted that more "complete and accurate information" on their insurance is especially needed by veterans in rural areas.

### **THE LEGISLATIVE FRONT:**

Here are some federal bills that The American Legion has recently prepared:

The American Legion has drafted a bill to remove time limitations for applying for correction of military records, reviews of discharges, and decisions of military retirement boards . . . The bill is based on hardships noted in American Legion service casework for veterans. (HR 7354, introduced by Rep. Huddleston, Ala.)

The American Legion has drafted a bill to recognize adoption of a child for VA benefit purposes, in certain cases not now recognized . . . where the adoption has been applied for, and the child has become a member of a veteran's household, and the only remaining obstacle is the completion of adoption technicalities (at the time the veteran dies), then the Legion asks that the child be recognized as a dependent--provided further that the surviving spouse completes the adoption within two years . . . The bill is based on hardships noted in American Legion casework for veterans families. (HR 7427, introduced by Rep. Boykin, Ala.)

The American Legion has drafted a bill to remove an unintended injustice to certain



widows of men who died of war disabilities . . . Widows' compensation is now based in part on the last military paygrade of the deceased husband . . . Where a commissioned officer reverted to enlisted or warrant status before discharge to protect his retirement rights, the widow does not get the benefit of the commissioned paygrade he once held . . . The Legion's bill would award her compensation based on the highest paygrade held satisfactorily for six months, rather than the last one . . . The bill is based on hardships noted in American Legion service casework for veterans' survivors. . . . Introduction pending at presstime.

The American Legion has drafted a bill to restore the authority of the Veterans Administration to contract for the use of private facilities for veterans' care in Hawaii and Alaska . . . There is no VA hospital in either state . . . But when those former territories became states, the VA lost its authority to continue the needed leasing of private facilities . . . The bill is based on the continued need for private facilities for VA use in both states, though they are no longer territories . . . Introduction pending at presstime.

The American Legion has drafted a bill to make several changes in veterans' burial provisions . . . Most of these changes, though needed, are essentially technical in nature . . . One of them would broaden the burial "benefit." . . . It would authorize the Veterans Administration to ship the body of a veteran who dies in a state veteran's home to the place of burial, as is presently done when a veteran dies in a VA hospital. . . . Introduction pending at presstime.

The American Legion has drafted a bill to fix midnight as the effective time of discharges from the Armed Forces on all discharges issued before Jan. 1, 1957 . . . The exact hour of discharge sometimes determines eligibility for benefits for veterans and their survivors . . . Before Jan. 1, 1957, the branches of the Armed Forces did not use the same system for determining the exact hour of discharge . . . The bill is based on a few hardship cases noted in American Legion service casework for veterans (HR 7404, introduced by Rep. Haley, Fla.)

#### **CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN MARCHING BAND MUSIC:**

Musical outfits note:....A correspondence course called "how to compose and arrange a march for a marching band" is announced by the University Extension

Conservatory of Chicago, of 200 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.....Dr. Ervin H. Kleffman prepared the course and will supervise it, says the announcement.

#### **\*KOREA VETS URGED TO LOOK CLOSELY AT THEIR NEW INSURANCE PRIVILEGES:**

The American Legion urges all Korea veterans who are carrying gov't insurance policies to take a good look at the new privileges that have been theirs since the first of the year . . . Korea vets whose policy numbers begin with RS (as most do) have two new advantages open to them which should be understood now.

First, they may convert their present term insurance to any one of the permanent plans that have been available heretofore to WW2 vets but not to Korea vets.

Second, and most unique, those who don't feel ready to convert to a permanent plan yet, may swap their present term policies for new term policies at a much lower rate, with the idea of converting to a permanent plan before age 50.

The American Legion's service casework with war veterans and their families over 40 years has revealed many sad experiences of veterans of WW1 and, increasingly, of veterans of WW2, who have let their gov't insurance drift along in its original term form, only to regret not having checked up on the other opportunities available to them early enough to have chosen a better course.

The new advantages Congress has given insured Korea vets are among the most remarkable ever offered . . . They can only fail to benefit those who do not look closely enough at their new rights soon enough to do the most good.

#### **CLERGYMEN CAN GET SOCIAL SECURITY:**

Clergymen who wish to be covered by Social Security can apply for such coverage under the "self-employed" facet of Social Security....This is so even if the clergyman's income may be a salary paid him by the congregation or religious order he serves....For details, a clergyman should ask his nearest Social Security office for the booklet "Social Security for Clergymen."

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\*Posts are encouraged to put items marked with an asterisk (\*) in their local papers or on the air, as a statement of the Post Commander, adding a final paragraph telling local veterans how to contact the Post Service Officer for more details.



JULY 1959

## Nixon, Truman, Hoover, Norstad, Meany, To Head Legion Convention Speakers

A galaxy of leaders of American affairs will speak at The American Legion's 41st National Convention in Minneapolis-St. Paul this August 25-27.

Keynote speaker on opening day Tuesday, August 25, will be the Vice President of the United States Richard M. Nixon.

Top speaker slated to address the delegates on the following day is former President Harry S. Truman.

Other feature convention speakers include J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director and George S. Meany, head of America's biggest labor group, the combined AFL-CIO.

In addition, the National Commander's Dinner will be highlighted by a major talk of Gen. Lauris Norstad, since 1956 the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe and Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. European Command.

Representatives of the American Red Cross and the National Education Association were also being scheduled for Convention appearances as these words went to press.

Meanwhile, plans for the annual National Convention Parade promised to make it Minneapolis' biggest. In addition to the marching of Legionnaires, and their Junior and Senior Bands, Drum & Bugle Corps and other special marching groups, the parade will be swelled by some 2,000 troops of the U. S. Armed Forces and the Minnesota National Guard.

The military portion of the parade, including tanks, mounted guns and other equipment will be nearly an hour long by itself.

Legion convention officials forecast that it will be one of the biggest parades ever as it swings down Minneapolis' Nicollet Avenue on Monday August 24, following the route of the very first American Legion Convention parade in 1919.

Housing plans for the 50 American Legion state delegations that will be in the Twin Cities from August 22 to 27 were expected to have been completed by June 1, housing chairman Col. H. A. Rossberg announced in mid-May.

Other pre-convention notes and highlights include the following:

- Many posts, districts and departments of the Legion plan to enter floats in the parade, and have been arranging to have them made in the Twin Cities through the Float Division of The American Legion 1959 Convention Corporation at 14 South 9th Street, Minneapolis 9, Minn.

- The three Scagram Posts of The American Legion will, for the 13th year in a row, give away four free Ford automobiles to lucky winners of a drawing. The drawing will be at half-time of the Nat'l Drum & Bugle Corps Championship finals, Sunday evening, August 23rd, at the University of Minnesota Stadium. Entry for the drawing is by coupon, available in this issue of this magazine, and the only qualification a 1959 or 1960 American Legion or American Legion Auxiliary membership.

- Leading the U. S. departments of the Legion in the convention parade will be the Department of Mississippi, which

won that honor by having 118.66% of its previous four year membership average by May 1. The Mississippi Legionnaires have promised to put Miss America at the head of the delegation. She is Miss Mary Ann Mobley of Brandon, Miss., who won the Atlantic City Miss America contest last year.

- Eight departments of the Legion had exceeded 100% of their four year average by May 1st, and are entitled to head up the big parade in this order: (1) Mississippi; (2) South Dakota; (3) New Mexico; (4) Louisiana; (5) Alaska; (6) Rhode Island; (7) Minnesota; (8) North Dakota. Minnesota as the host department will give up its seventh position and march last, as is the custom.

- The six foreign departments (also according to custom) will march in a block ahead of the state delegations. They are: Philippines, Mexico, Italy, Panama Canal Zone, France and Canada.

- The annual States Dinner of The American Legion Auxiliary, to be attended by some 1500 persons including Auxiliaries and their guests, will be held in the St. Paul Auditorium on August 26.

- Two blocks away, the 40&8 will hold its annual banquet the same evening at the St. Paul Hotel.

- The 40&8 parade will take place in St. Paul and its colorful locomotives and boxcars will also be parked for public display on the wide approaches to the Minnesota State Capitol in St. Paul. The 40&8ers will march on Tuesday evening, August 25 at 8:00 p.m. St. Paul Time, forming at the State Capitol approach.

### THE TOP SPEAKERS AT MINNEAPOLIS



RICHARD M. NIXON



HARRY S. TRUMAN



J. EDGAR HOOVER



GEN. LAURIS NORSTAD



GEORGE S. MEANY



## CHILD WELFARE:

## Three Letters

Sgt. Thomas Quinn, a member of American Legion Post 245, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., has been on military duty in Korea.

Recently he wrote to members of his post that he had inspected a boy in an orphanage in Korea who needed a hearing aid.

Last winter, Legionnaires in Morris County, N. J., sent the hearing aid to Korea as a Legion Child Welfare activity.

Shortly thereafter, the following three letters from Korea were received in New Jersey by County Child Welfare chairman Herbert Rowe.

**Letter #1. Translated from the Korean of Mrs. Chai, Kee Suk, Orphanage Director, Police and Soldiers Orphanage, Seoul, Korea:**

"Dear Sir:

"On behalf of . . . Im Chung Kyung, who is 6 years old, we . . . express his heartfelt thanks to you and The American Legion for the priceless gift of hearing.

"To be an orphan boy is a great disadvantage. But to be an orphan boy in this poor, war-ravaged, divided land of limited opportunity, and to be unable to speak or hear assures such a little boy little or no education, therefore, no opportunity to qualify himself for decent employment or a normal life.

"To be unable to defend himself in this highly competitive business of trying to earn enough to keep alive, to be unable to express his pain when hurt or his joy when happy, surely is a burden we are convinced God did not intend.

"Therefore we are convinced the interest of Sergeant Quinn, a proud mem-

ber of your wonderful American Legion, who has told us all about you, and your interest in this little Korean orphan boy, is an act of providence.

"Sergeant Quinn has had this boy examined by the military medical authorities, who have the necessary equipment to make such examinations, and it was discovered that he has a slight hearing in his right ear, a fact we did not know or suspect, for since we found him four years ago, wandering the streets, he has been deaf and dumb like a poor little beast, an aftermath of the war.

"The medical authorities were convinced that if he could hear he would learn to speak, that his condition was apparently caused by a shock too great for his little capabilities at the time, causing the mental block.

"They felt that a hearing aid, love and attention would open this block and soon he would speak. You, The American Legion, have provided the hearing aid, the love and attention.

"More than the monetary value of these otherwise unobtainable gifts and what they will do for this bright, intelligent but handicapped boy, we are sure the knowledge that there exists in this troubled world such a vast organization that would concern itself with just a poor unfortunate boy, an organization that reaches out across the thousands of miles with its heart and its hand to help him, will strengthen his determination to grow to be an honorable man and an outstanding citizen, a man who will consider the United States and its wonderful American Legion his personal friend for life.

Sincerely,

*Mrs. Chai, Kee Suk*"

**Letter #2. From James M. Hearn, Jr., Commanding Officer, Headquarters**

**Detachment Special Troops, Eighth Army, Korea:**

"Dear Sir:

"I am writing to thank you and your committee for bringing sound to a little 6 year old Korean boy. Chung Im has spent his life in a dead world, dead until his ear was fitted with a hearing aid you sent. I wish I could have been present when he heard his first sounds, but I was not. I did receive a first hand description and it makes my heart feel good.

"First, after the hearing aid was fitted, he was asked to repeat sounds and these were in English (he had been unable to speak before).

"He repeated the sounds without difficulty.

"Then a radio playing music was put to the hearing aid.

"A smile of pure joy lighted his face, and he was extremely reluctant to remove the ear plug.

"He has a slight ear infection at present, and the ear plug has to be adjusted, and then he will be able to hear and we hope speak.

"I add my personal thanks to you, your committee, and The American Legion for bringing life and joy to a little Korean boy.

Sincerely,

*James M. Hearn*"

**Letter #3. From Sgt. Thomas Quinn:**

"Dear Sir:

"I wish to extend my personal appreciation to you and the Morris County [N. J.] committee of The American Legion for the hearing aid you donated to the little Korean boy Im Chung Kyung.

"This donation has been accepted as more than a gift.

"All the Korean people who have



**THIS OLD LEGION** photo shows the first Legion military policy committee as it thrashed out the National Defense Act of 1920 at Indianapolis, Feb. 19, 1920 (see also page 46). It was the second major national law The American Legion fronted for. From left

to right, these Legionnaires are: D. J. Hard, Ohio; H. W. Thompson, Alabama; L. R. Gignilliat, Indiana; J. W. Young, Texas; Albert Greenlaw, Maine; D. W. Goodrich, New York; J. H. Sherbourne, Massachusetts; M. J. Foreman, Illinois; R. C. Calhoun,



heard of this gesture are overwhelmed by the generosity of The American Legion and consider your attention and concern for this boy a benediction as from a sympathetic, compassion guardian.

"For after all, the sense of hearing is beyond cost and is priceless.

"Sir, I have always been proud to be an American Legionnaire, but never as proud as that moment, when I stood representing the Morris County committee, American Legion, and watched the expression on this boy's face as he heard his first sound.

Yours For God and Country,  
Sgt. Thomas Quinn"

## THE 40&8: 50c x 2 Million

Ray Marshall, of Pennsylvania, current head of the 40&8 and thus its *Chef de Chemin de Fer* for 1958-59, stepped to the rostrum of the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee on April 29 and gave to National American Legion Commander Preston J. Moore a check for \$50,000 for the Legion's Child Welfare work.

That check brought the total of such gifts from the 40&8 to the Legion to exactly \$1,017,932.13 since 1923.

How did the 40&8 raise more than a million dollars for this purpose in 36 years? By appealing to rich donors? By hiring a slick fundraiser to peddle ball-point pens for a big cut of the returns? By taking on a big staff of \$20,000-a-year men to weep in public?

Not on your life!

In 1922 the 40&8 — whose correct name is *La Societe des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux* (The Society of 40 men and 8 horses) voted to sock itself a half-buck a man each year "to provide emergency aid to children of veterans in their homes."

Each member anted up the trivial sum of less than the cost of two packs of cigarettes a year at today's prices, and they raised \$1,116,608.03 between 1923 and 1959.

The history of the parent American Legion and the Auxiliary, no less than the 40&8, is loaded with other wonders worked by the same "do it yourself" formula.

Many hands make light work. The 40&8 didn't get more than two million half-dollars for needy kids from within

its own ranks by being a little last man's club. Big membership did it.

Nobody is less bashful than a 40&8er in seeking a new member for the 40&8, or the Legion, or the Auxiliary.

One of the 40&8's self-imposed jobs is to get new members for the Legion.

By its own example the 40&8 has just proved again the great good that a big membership can do in organizations like the Legion, the 40&8 or the Auxiliary, where each member does a little of the pulling.

## Dulles Set Example of Courageous Leadership in 1953 Talk to The Legion

John Foster Dulles, who died on May 24 at 71 of an illness which earlier this year forced him to resign as Secretary of State of the United States, was for many reasons The American Legion's kind of Secretary of State.

To Dulles, as to the Legion, it was better and braver and more honest and far safer for our country in the long run to face up to a hard truth than to become involved in dangerous deceptions chasing dreams.

John Foster Dulles was for thirty years a member of Lexington Post 108 of The American Legion in New York City, having served as a captain and a major in the U. S. Army in World War One.

When he became Secretary of State he caused to be formed in the State Department American Legion Post 68 of the District of Columbia, and he transferred his membership there.

Dulles' speech to the St. Louis Convention of The American Legion in 1953 is a classic of fearless, honest and forthright statesmanship.

Dulles used the Legion's platform on that occasion to warn Russia and Communist China against trying another "Korea".

Excerpts from Dulles' talk to the 1953 American Legion Convention are worth remembering.

He said:

"... If events are likely which will in fact lead us to fight, let us make clear our intention in advance, then we shall probably not have to fight.

"... Aggressive despots think that they can make a grab, unopposed, or opposed but feebly. So, they grab. And to their surprise they find themselves involved in unexpected opposition which means major war.

"Many believe that neither the First World War nor the Second World War would have occurred if the aggressor had known what the United States would [actually] do." [See "The American Legion and the Defense of the United States," page 20 this issue].

(Continued on page 30)



Wyoming; M. L. Shade, South Dakota; Lemuel Bolles (Nat'l Adjt.); F. J. Tobin, Michigan; C. H. Callan, N.Y.; H. H. Gansser, J. G. Emery, Fred Zuin, and P. H. Martin (all Mich.); W. H. Unversaw, Ind.; T. A. Lee, Kansas; C. O. Milligan, Tennessee; C. L.

Currier, Ind.; D. J. Markey, Md.; H. L. Opie, Va.; G. F. Tyler, Penn.; R. B. Andrews, Arkansas; Albert Linnwiller, Missouri; Dr. T. V. Keene, Indiana; F. W. Galbraith, Jr., Ohio; T. W. Miller, Delaware and Nat'l Commander Franklin D'Olier, Pennsylvania.





# 13<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL FREE AWARDS SEAGRAM POSTS OF THE

**POST No. 807**  
**ILLINOIS**

**POST No. 1283**  
**NEW YORK**

**POST No. 658**  
**CALIFORNIA**

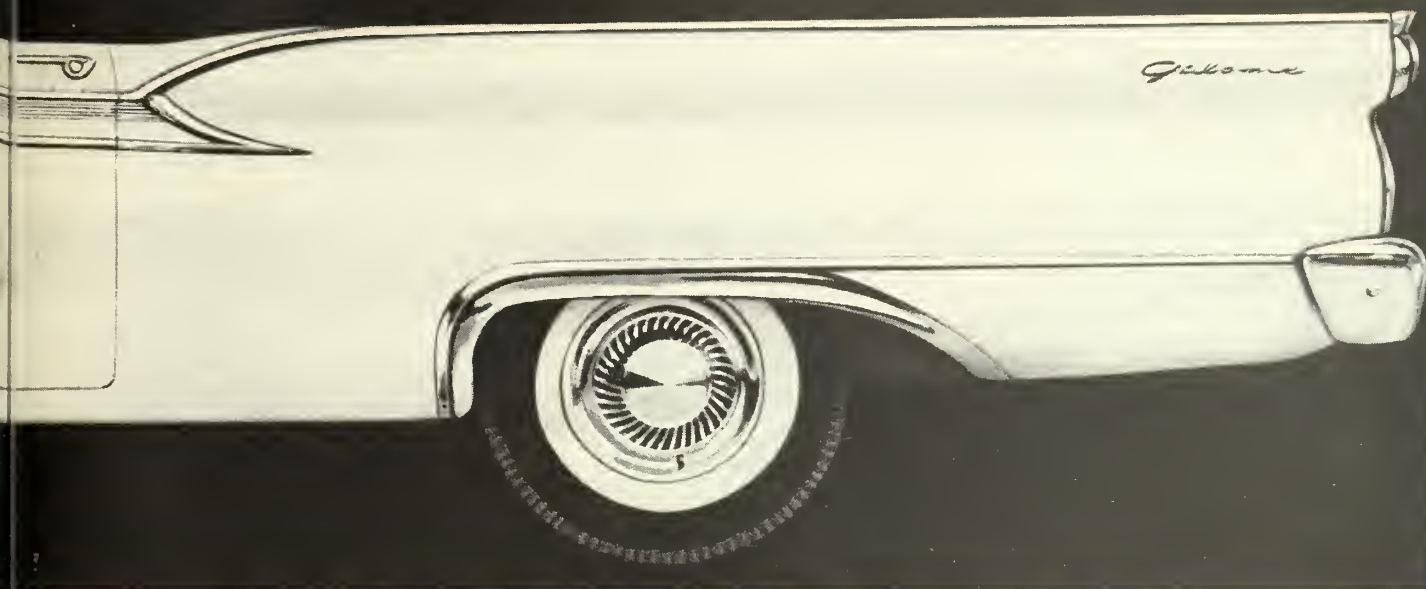
## FOUR 1959 FORDS—FREE

Here's your chance to win a powerful 1959 Ford Convertible just for being a Legionnaire!

**For the 13th consecutive year** The Seagram Posts are donating *four* brand-new, luxurious Ford Convertibles to The American Legion 1959 Convention Corporation to be awarded to four lucky Legionnaires at the Annual Convention! There aren't any gimmicks. Nothing to solve. Nothing to buy. You don't even have to be at the convention to win. All you need do is prove you're a Legionnaire—or a member of the Legion Auxiliary and—who knows?—this may be your year to walk off with the Ford! Follow the rules. Use the coupon. Act now.

**Win for your post, too.** You win and your buddies win with you! The Seagram Posts are donating an extra \$250 in cash to be presented to each of the four winners' Posts. Don't miss it! All members of the Legion and Legion Auxiliary are eligible but remember there's a time limit on entries—so hurry. Fill in and mail the coupon *right now*.





# **CARS DONATED BY THE THE AMERICAN LEGION**

**EXTRA from the Seagram Posts**  
**\$1000 in additional awards**  
**(\$250 for each winner's post)**

Drawings to be held and cars awarded  
 August 23, 1959 at MINNEAPOLIS'  
 MEMORIAL STADIUM during the intermission  
 of the Drum and Bugle Corps Finals

## **FOLLOW THESE 3 ENTRY RULES!**

1. Send in official coupon or mail a postcard or letter using this coupon as a guide.
2. Sign it—your coupon, letter or postcard *must* bear your signature.
3. All entries must be received no later than midnight, August 21, 1959.

THE SEAGRAM POSTS  
 American Legion  
 P. O. Box 799  
 Minneapolis 40, Minn.

Legion or Auxiliary Membership  
 Card No. \_\_\_\_\_

GENTLEMEN: I am a member of \_\_\_\_\_  
 POST, AMERICAN LEGION, or a member of  
 \_\_\_\_\_UNIT, AMERICAN  
 LEGION AUXILIARY, located in \_\_\_\_\_  
 (City)

\_\_\_\_\_. Please enter my name in the  
 (State)

free drawings for the four Ford convertibles  
 donated by The Seagram Posts to the American  
 Legion National Convention Corporation, Inc.  
 Drawings to be held August 23rd at Memorial  
 Stadium, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Please Print)

HOME ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Please sign here)



## POSTS IN ACTION

*Items from our 17,000 posts. Those of most general interest and widest geographical spread are selected, with apologies for the hundreds of others that are so kindly reported to the editors.*

**Talk about baseball**—The citywide Junior Baseball program of Louis E. Davis Post 56, Bloomington, Ill., is probably the biggest such program in the land. This summer, about 1,200 boys play on 90 teams under 16 coaches. The cost of this one post's boys' baseball program this summer will be about \$12,500.

**Get 'em dressed**—Post 738, Cleveland, Ohio, has a post and unit uniform subsidy program. A member who will get himself or herself a Legion or Auxiliary uniform puts up \$10, the subsidy program pays the rest.

**The thread of life**—Since 1955, the bloodbank of Post 216, Atlanta, Ga., has supplied 96 pints of blood to veterans and their families, 36 pints to Atlanta VA Hospital, has come to the rescue with blood in 2 heart operations and 5 accident emergencies. In other donations it has brought its total of blood given to 383 pints.

**No stopping**—Post 113, Marshall, Minn., hasn't stopped growing since the rush of WW2 vets entered the Legion in 1946. Its present 677 members for 1959 are a new all-time high, the 14th straight.

**Perseverance**—Post 962, Locust Valley, N. Y., has completed a handsome new home on a bit-by-bit, pay-as-you-go schedule that has taken eight years of work by members, and repeated small fund drives—and has ended with a finished product that is mortgage free.

**In retrospect**—Post 39, Vero Beach, Fla., has published a handsome history of the growth of the post and its Auxiliary unit along with their community, since the post was first formed in Sept., 1919. A fine record of carrying out Legion programs is described, and the programs themselves are made clear and understandable to all residents of Vero Beach. The history notes that this is the sixth year of the Vero Beach American Legion Fair, a non-profit project for the promotion of agriculture in Indian River County, Florida.

**Cleanup**—When the snow melts in the Stowe, Vermont, ski area, the litter of a whole winter's "picnicking" covers the landscape. This year for the second straight time Post 64 of Stowe has spruced up the entire landscape in a "spring thaw cleanup."

## DULLES

(Continued from page 27)

"It is even more probable," said Dulles, "that the Korean War would not have occurred if the aggressor had known what the United States would do." The Korean War began, he said, because "The communists thought, and had reason to think, they would not be opposed, except by . . . South Korea."

Too often, said Dulles, people "think peace is won by mere pacifism."

"They should know by now," he said from the Legion stage, "that peace is not had merely by wanting it, or talking about it, or seeming to accept the role of a door mat . . . to win peace is as

## FEARLESS WORDS



DULLES at St. Louis, 1953

hard, if not harder, than winning a war . . . it is a difficult . . . and rugged science. . . .

"Some persons seem to feel that our men who fought in Korea fought uselessly.

"That is a cruel misjudgment of the situation.

"Those who rolled back the military aggression in Korea checked forces which, if unchecked, would have gone on to imperil the United States . . . Because of what they did, we today live more safely."

In 1953 there was a real possibility that the Chinese Communists might renew the Korean War. Dulles said, for all the world to hear: "If they do, they know now that they could no longer count on the 'privileged sanctuary' [of the land behind the Yalu river]." There was no more war in Korea in Dulles' time.

The communists were then dragging out the Korea peace talks, making of them nothing more than another big propaganda stage. Dulles told them bluntly from the Legion platform in St. Louis: "We shall not sit in [the talks] indefinitely . . . negotiations with communists should always have a terminal point." There soon was one.

At that time Red China was contemplating sending its own troops into Indochina as it had in Korea. In a voice clearly heard around the world, Dulles said to the Legionnaires in 1953: "The Chinese Communist regime should realize that such a second aggression could not occur without grave consequences which might not be confined to Indochina.

"I say this soberly in the interest of peace and in the hope of preventing another aggressor miscalculation." The Red troops stayed home.

There is much talk, he said, about "the increased responsibilities . . . of the United States. That responsibility is a reality.

"But we do not have to be constantly taking international public opinion polls to find out what others want, and then doing what it seems will make us most popular.

"Leadership won in this way is shabby and fleeting.

"Our present duty," he said, "is rather to adhere, with increased loyalty, to what in our past has been found tested and worthy.

"For more than a century our conduct and example won for us world wide respect and prestige.

"That is the only kind of leadership worth having."

There were those who trembled when he promised "massive retaliation" to any new communist aggression. There were those who cried out in fear when he announced that we had been for some time "on the brink of war."

But these stern and fearless words were meant for and understood by the communists.

While he was Secretary of State, Dulles' voice alone had the sobering effect of ten armored divisions on foreign aggressors; no Americans had to fight in fresh conflicts on foreign soil; the free world lost no inch of territory.

America's foes respected him, and some of that respect rubbed off on our country—again.

America will need more such men as leaders if she is not again to sacrifice thousands of them as followers.

## LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

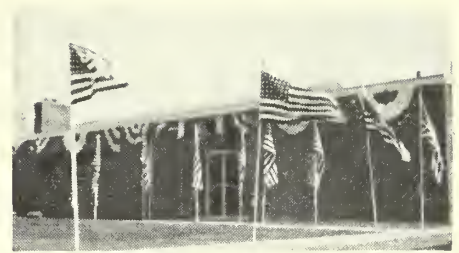
Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

**James P. Giacomia and Bradley Smith** (both 1958), Post 24, Tombstone, Ariz.



Vincent F. Rebeck (1958), Post 87, Huntington Park, Calif.  
 Otto C. Meeks (1956), Post 129, Banning, Calif.  
 N. Cliff Betts (1958) and Al. T. Housman and Vernon H. Selvester (both 1959), Post 197, Redding, Calif.  
 John H. Jaske and Frank O. Johnson (both 1959), Post 368, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Thomas J. J. O'Brien (1959), Post 527, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 George R. Woods (1959), Post 575, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 H. O. Tredway and C. A. Mulloch (both 1958), Post 815, Leggett, Calif.  
 W. Steward Willis (1959), Post 131, Center, Colo.  
 Claude Hebbs (1959), Post 24, Bradenton, Fla.  
 Jesse O. Anthony, Jr. (1958), Post 11, Chateauroux, Indre, France.  
 James M. Hrabie (1958), Post 422, Berwyn, Ill.  
 Ralph B. Gregg (1959), Post 3, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Thomas S. McConnell (1959), Post 57, Fowler, Ind.  
 Augustus Dow and Joseph H. Nadeau and Alfred D. Soucy (all 1959), Post 133, Fort Kent, Maine.  
 Ronald C. Weller (1954), Post 261, Silver Spring, Md.  
 Frank Burnett and Manus Getchell, Sr. and Frank Harrington and Lawrence Keevey (all 1959), Post 22, Whitman, Mass.  
 Rudolph C. Giamarco (1959), Post 89, Stoughton, Mass.  
 Kenneth P. Harrison (1957), Post 307, So. Dartmouth, Mass.  
 Arthur L. Edwards and Thomas F. Harrison and John R. Nelson and Nathan L. Schwartz (all 1959), Post 120, Highland Park, Mich.  
 Leo Worthy (1953) and Renan Barclay and Albert Fischer (both 1958), Post 135, Imlay City, Mich.  
 Fred Seybert, Sr. and Clarence Spore and Orrin Wade (all 1958), Post 138, White Pigeon, Mich.  
 Lucille A. Mader (1958), Post 470, Lincoln Park, Mich.  
 Joseph DePetro and Samuel Sacoman and Louis Sella (all 1959), Post 307, Nashauk, Minn.  
 Arthur Olson, Sr. (1959), Post 4, Keene, N.H.  
 Cyrus N. Chase and Henry B. Dow and Stanley M. Goodrich (all 1959), Post 70, Seabrook, N.H.  
 Walter Borgmann and Frank Meyer (both 1956), Post 77, Paterson, N.J.  
 W. Thomas Montgomery and Raymond E. Parker and J. Howard Pew (all 1958), Post 79, Burlington, N.J.  
 William T. Castleton and Van Buskirk Demarest and M. Clinton Hanser (all 1957), Post 111, Closter, N.J.  
 Harold B. Davis and Elmer J. Hough (both 1959), Post 183, Verona, N.J.

Gilbert S. Hampton (1959), Post 300, Newark, N.J.  
 Fannie Gerson (1959), Post 447, Trenton, N.J.  
 Clark A. Briggs and William H. Countryman and Joseph A. Denny and Frank W. Ewart (all 1959), Post 69, Ogdensburg, N.Y.  
 Sydney K. Johnson (1959), Post 189, Norwich, N.Y.  
 Joseph J. Hannan (1959), Post 233, Glens Falls, N.Y.  
 Herbert Long and J. Norman MacKenzie and Otto Milius and Barclay Potts (all 1958), Post 264, Tonawanda, N.Y.  
 Frank McNicholas (1959), Post 349, Mineola, N.Y.  
 Francis J. Heaney (1959), Post 396, Geneva, N.Y.  
 Albert W. Latimer (1959), Post 489, Cortland, N.Y.  
 Arthur F. O'Malley (1954) and Tally T. Trenholm (1955) and George Lownes (1956), Post 854, Valley Stream, N.Y.  
 Edward Heenan, Sr. (1959), Post 951, Ozone Park, N.Y.  
 George Lihonati and Frank Musante (1959), Post 1212, New York, N.Y.  
 Carl M. Boylan (1958), Post 1246, Oceanside, L.I., N.Y.  
 Thomas Simonson (1952) and Otilius A. Engeness and Elmer T. Meldahl (both 1958), Post 13, Finley, N. Dak.  
 Howard Ramsey (1957) and William Devore and Leopold Higy (both 1958), Post 436, Greentown, Ohio.  
 Jack M. Larson (1956), Post 40, Springfield, Oreg.  
 Otis C. Myers (1959), Post 1, Panama, C.Z.  
 William J. Huston (1954) and Clarence R. Murphy and Frank H. Reese (both 1959), Post 28, Monessen, Pa.  
 Edward Day Harris (1959), Post 43, Camp Hill, Pa.  
 George F. Burke and Oren S. Cowen and Dr. Wilbert L. Grounds and Allen Helsel (all 1959), Post 147, Roaring Spring, Pa.  
 George Loose and Joseph Lupinetti and John McClure (all 1957), Post 559, Annville, Pa.  
 Paul Boord and William Boran and John Breslin, Sr. and William Clements (all 1954), Post 677, New Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Nils Widstrand (1959), Post 1, Stockholm, Sweden.  
 Frank Erspamer (1958), Post 58, Hurley, Wis.  
 Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Date of award is requested in all cases. Receipt of names cannot be acknowledged.



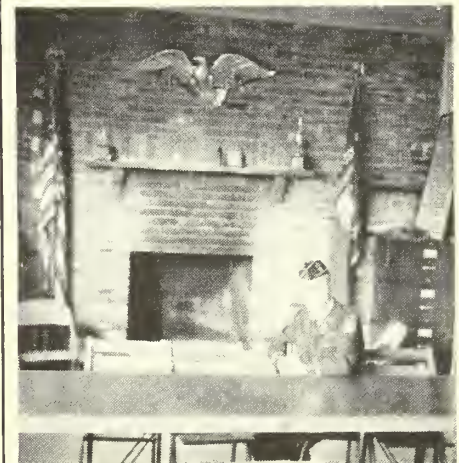
A NEW HOME is a big event for any Legion post. . . . May 23 was the big day for Post 263, Carteret, N. J., as it dedicated this tidy looking, flag-bedecked home a stone's throw from New Jersey Turnpike Exit 12.



CITY AND STATE public and Legion officials; foreign dignitaries; members of the Armed Forces spoke at ceremonies, paraded while the ever-faithful Auxiliary members prepared for a big dedication dinner in the new post headquarters' modern kitchen.



SPACIOUS main hall belies modest appearance of exterior. . . . It will serve Carteret as a civic gathering place for years to come.



AT THE CLIMAX of years of planning, Post Building Committee chairman Frank Tomczuk (a schoolteacher) rests between afternoon and evening ceremonies in post's private meeting hall. . . . Fireplace covering whole wall is project Tomczuk and his father personally pledged for the new post home.

## How Posts Can Get Old Rifles and Other Military Items from the Army

The Ordnance Corps of the Army receives the vast majority of requests for items from various veterans organizations because it is responsible for supplying such popular items as ceremonial rifles, drill rifles, and demilitarized "trophy" items.

Until recently the exact procedures for obtaining this type equipment was not common knowledge. The Army has now released information which will assist recognized veterans organizations in obtaining authorized items.

Posts having a uniformed drill team may obtain drill rifles for a nominal charge, which presently is \$6.00 per rifle. One rifle may be obtained for each member of a uniformed drill team. These rifles are demilitarized and cannot be fired, even with blank ammunition.

Only ceremonial rifles are available for donation at the present time. The rifles are the caliber .30, Springfield, M1903 series, and are suitable for firing blank ammunition only. A maximum of 10 such rifles are authorized for each post. Packing and handling costs of \$4.50 per rifle must be paid.

Any posts desirous of obtaining an item of obsolete combat equipment for decorative or monumental purposes should first consider the expenses of demilitarization, handling and freight charges which they must bear. Costs of several hundred dollars for artillery pieces are not uncommon and a thousand dollars is sometimes spent before a "trophy" is placed permanently in display position in front of the post headquarters.

Army regulations prohibit the sale or donation of Garand (M1) rifles, bayonets, .45 caliber Colt (M1911A1) automatic pistols, carbines, jeeps, heavier trucks and tractors to veterans organizations.

All requests for donations and sales should be sent directly to: Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Ordnance Major Item Supply Management Agency, Chambersburg, Pa. Attention: ORDSM-WY.

Blank cartridges for the caliber .30 rifles Enfield M1917 or Springfield M1903 are also available at no charge to posts. Some Ordnance depots still

(Continued on next page)



## THE LEGION'S VOICE

*Brief digests of some remarks by national American Legion spokesmen in recent months.*

"If local and state authorities knew the full scope of the peddling of obscene literature to our children they would take greater steps against it. . . . A federal report on this evil would help alert them. . . ." *Randel Shake, Nat'l Child Welfare Director to a Congressional committee.*

"Discrimination in employment because of age [alone] is contrary to American principles. . . ." *Nat'l Cmdr Preston J. Moore on the first observance of "Employ the Older Worker Week," May 3-9.*

"Permanent programs of federal aid to the public schools must result in growing federal control of the schools, opening the door to centralized thought-control. . . ." *James F. Daniel, Jr., Nat'l Americanism Chairman, to a Congressional committee.*

"America must get off the defensive in the cold war. We must set goals of our own and pursue them. . . ." *Nat'l Cmdr Moore, to New York State Legionnaires.*

"If gov't agency heads are to have greater power to fire federal employees on security grounds, provisions for appeal must be included. . . ." *John S. Mears, Nat'l Legislative staff, to a Congressional committee.*

"It seems inconsistent that we are cutting back our active and reserve military strength while at the same time failing to make an all-out missile production effort. . . ." *Nat'l Cmdr Moore, to a Congressional committee.*

"The Legion is against a proposal to take away the right of federal employees to appeal job-suspensions to the Civil Service Commission. . . ." *Austin E. Kerby, Ass't Nat'l Economic Director, to a Congressional committee.*

"New laws to put teeth in the Smith Act are badly needed as a result of Supreme Court decisions freeing communist leaders convicted under that act. . . ." *Lee R. Pennington, Ass't Nat'l Americanism Director, to a Congressional committee.*

"More federal research into juvenile delinquency would be a help to the states and cities in dealing with this problem. . . ." *Arthur W. Wilkie, Nat'l Child Welfare Chmn, to a Congressional committee.*

## ARMY EQUIPMENT

*(Continued from page 31)*

have blank cartridges for the M1898 Krag rifles which are also free while the supply lasts.

Only one full case of blank ammunition will be issued to any post at any one time. Case lots usually run 1000 to 1200 rounds per case. Packing and handling charges of 50 cents per case or 75 cents for less than case lots must be paid by the ordering post. Shipments are made collect and transportation and insurance charges from the depot must also be paid by the post.

Orders stating the amount of blank ammunition must be submitted to the depot on official post stationery and signed by an elected officer of the post. His title must be included.

A period of approximately 30 days is required to process requests and posts are requested to refrain from sending a follow-up on requests as supply to troops has priority.

Posts should place orders for ammunition to the depot as indicated below:

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont (Seneca Ordnance Depot, Romulus, N. Y.).

Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia (Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Chambersburg, Pa.).

Kentucky (Blue Grass Ordnance Depot, Richmond, Ky.).

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee (Anniston Ordnance Depot, Anniston, Ala.).

Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas (Red River Arsenal, Texarkana, Tex.).

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin (Savanna Ordnance Depot, Savanna, Ill.).

Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming (Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Pueblo, Colo.).

Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington (Sierra Ordnance Depot, Herlong, Calif.).

## BOY SCOUTS:

## Report to The Legion

A new high in American Legion posts' sponsorship of Boy Scout units is reported by the Boy Scouts of America in a report thanking the Legion for its Scout work.

Legion (and Auxiliary) sponsored Scout groups hit a total of 4,333 during 1958, embracing more than 182,000 boys. The breakdown shows Legion sponsorship of 2,347 Boy Scout Troops;

1,179 Cub Scout Packs and 807 Explorer units.

The Legion showed the biggest gain in sponsoring Scout units in New York (+32); Ohio (+22); Indiana (+18); Florida (+17) and Illinois (+11).

## BRIEFLY NOTED:

● Thirty-eight founders of The American Legion from 15 states gathered in St. Louis, Mo., on May 9 to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the world's largest veterans organization at The American Legion St. Louis Caucus in May of 1919. Nat'l Cmdr Preston J. Moore participated in the ceremonies rededicating a plaque on the Union Square Building, site of the old Schubert-Jefferson Theater, where the Legion's first organization meeting in the U.S. was held.

● The National Guard Association dedicated a new National Guard Memorial Building on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, D.C. on May 3.

● Twenty-five minutes after he was born on May 12, his proud father enrolled John Eric Brinkman in Squadron 252 of the Sons of The American Legion in Greenwood, Indiana.

● Your post can now secure a fine American Legion film for booking in any theater in the United States, at a rental of only \$1 to cover handling and shipping costs. The film, "We Who Serve" in either a 28-minute or a 10-minute version, is available in 35mm prints by writing Films, American Legion Nat'l Hq., P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana.

● Spot announcements urging flag display on patriotic holidays for your radio and TV stations can be had from the Nat'l Americanism Division, as can 35mm paper mounted slides for use by TV stations in promoting flag display. Write the Americanism Division at Nat'l Hq., P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana.

● The P. J. Ritter Company of Bridgeton, N.J. has received a national American Legion Award for employing the handicapped. One such national award is authorized for each state annually, plus one for a firm operating in many states.

● New Jersey Legionnaires held their fifth consecutive American Legion College—for training future Legion leaders—at Fort Dix, May 15-17. About 150 Legionnaires received the training.

● The Minnesota American Legion is the third Department to set an all-time



membership high this year. It is the eighth straight year of increased growth for the Minnesota Legion and the third straight all-time record. Louisiana and the Philippines also have set all-time highs this year.

● No less than 33 of The American Legion's 58 Departments had more members on May 21, 1959 than on May 21, 1958. Thirty-six had exceeded 90% of their membership goals for the full year, of which 11 were over 100%. North Dakota led, goal-wise, with 156.22% of its full year's assigned membership aim, and had only 361 to go to break its all-time record.

● Mississippi's membership resurgence after a number of weak years saw it with 113.37% of its year's goal on May 21 and 9,618 short of its all-time record set more than a decade ago.

● Eleven departments were ahead of their total 1958 membership in May 21. They included South Dakota, Philippines, Nebraska, Mississippi, Louisiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Panama Canal Zone, South Carolina, North Carolina and Colorado.

● Total national membership in May 21 was 12,154 ahead of the same date last year. It was 2,557,025 with seven months left.

● Membership goals for 1960 have been assigned all departments of The American Legion, based on year-end figures for 1958. Here's how your department goal is assigned:

1. Normally your goal is 2% more than the last year-end figures.
2. If you set an all-time high at the last year-end, that figure, with no increase is your goal.
3. Your goal will never require you to enroll a higher percentage of eligible veterans in your state than twice the national average of eligibles enrolled. Between 13% and 14% of all eligible veterans in the country are Legionnaires, so your goal cannot exceed 26% to 28% of the eligibles in your state. The Veterans Administration figures of eligible veteran population are used, where this rule applies.

● The combined veterans organizations of Cook County, Illinois, have undertaken to raise \$105,500 for the third quadrennial Pan-American Games, to be held in Chicago this Aug. 27-Sept. 7. These Western Hemisphere Olympics have been held the year preceding each world Olympic Games, starting in 1951 at Buenos Aires, Argentina. John L. Paukstis, Commander of the Cook County American Legion Council, is chairman of the veterans' fund raising committee.

# HELP US KEEP THE THINGS WORTH KEEPING



*Commander W. R. Anderson  
Commander of the 1st Atomic Submarine*

Here is a man who sees the need for peace firsthand. As commanding officer of the Nautilus, he knows peace is a matter of life or death. And he knows it doesn't come easy or cheap. Peace costs money.

Not only money for strength to keep the peace. Money for science and education to help find lasting peace. And money saved by individuals, to keep our economy sound.

We can't all be Sub Commanders. But we can all help strengthen America's Peace Power, simply by buying Bonds for a stronger, safer America. Every Bond you buy helps. Couldn't you buy a few extra?

## HELP STRENGTHEN AMERICA'S PEACE POWER BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

*The U.S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks The Advertising Council and this magazine for their patriotic donation.*





● A training conference for future Legion leaders in Indiana resulted in 250 members of different posts getting two days of orientation in making the Legion click, at meetings in Indianapolis. To concentrate on future leaders, present and past post commanders were barred from attending.

● 34,000 dry cleaning firms that are members of The National Institute of Dry Cleaning again offered to clean American flags free from June 1 to June 12 this year, preparatory for Flag Day and Fourth of July display.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

VICTOR F. WHITTLESEA, Dep't Adj't of Nevada, elected president of the Nevada Safety Council.

JAMES D. HILL, Vice Chmn of The American Legion Child Welfare Commission, appointed associate counsel general of the Federal Aviation Agency.

ALFRED P. CHAMIE, Nat'l Executive Committeeman from California, elected secretary and treasurer of the Ass'n of Motion Picture Producers. He succeeds JAMES S. HOWIE, a member of The American Legion Public Relations Commission, who retired.

MAURICE E. DRUIL, appointed Dep't Adj't of Oregon, succeeding Joe McDonald, resigned.

HERMAN F. LUHRS, former Chmn of The American Legion Public Relations Commission, retired by General Motors after nearly 40 years, has opened a public relations firm with offices in Birmingham and Lansing, Mich.

Died:

WILFORD S. ALEXANDER, Past Dep't Cmdr of Connecticut (1929-30).

VAYNE M. (ARMY) ARMSTRONG, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr of The American Legion; in Indianapolis. He was the initiator of The American Legion College, a leadership training course conducted at Nat'l Hq in the years following WW2.

JOE C. JENKINS, Past Dep't Cmdr of Florida (1954-55); at Mount Plymouth, Fla.

W. BURR CULLOM, editor of The *Tennessean Legionnaire*; of cancer; at his home, in Nashville.

ERNEST GAUJOT BIAS, Past Dep't Cmdr of West Virginia (1953-54); in Williamson, W. Va.

T. T. (TIP) TYNAN, Past Dep't Cmdr of Wyoming (1937-38); in Sheridan, Wyo.

CHARLES R. MABEY, Past Dep't Cmdr of Utah (1932-33), and a former Governor of that State.

GEORGE WORTHEN, Past Dep't Cmdr of Utah (1935-36), and an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

EDWIN W. THORN, Past Dep't Cmdr of France (1926-27).

WIN CLARK, member of Post 67, Norfolk, Va., and secretary of the Professional Baseball Players of America; of a heart ailment; in Los Angeles, Calif.

WILLIAM D. KNIGHT, Past Dep't Vice Cmdr of Illinois (1922-23), former president of the Illinois State Bar Ass'n, and longtime Big Ten football official.

## COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

### Army

**8th Div, 28th Inf, Co K, 3rd Platoon**—On Apr. 14, 1945, I was wounded when our platoon was attacked near Schwerin, Germany. Now need to hear from Dagoberto R. Sanchez (El Paso, Tex.), Donald Scheeler (Peoria, Ill.), Milo Spartage (Barberton, Ohio), Jack Riff (San Antonio, Tex.), or anyone else who remembers me. Write me, **Louis LaTorre**, 7-C Porter Place, Key West, Fla. Claim pending.

**445th AAA AW Bn, Btry D**—In Aug. 1944 I suffered a severe head injury near Avranches, France. I was given medical treatment by Pfc

Max Greenspan, one of our outfit's medics. Now need to learn his whereabouts. Also need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me, **George Stillman**, 209 Boston Ave., Hillside, N.J. Claim pending.

### Navy

**USS Taluga (AO-62)**—During the period Feb. through May 1946 my eyes were affected by an arc from a welding torch. In order to establish claim, I need to locate Boatswain's Mate Johnson, of Manchester, N. H., and a boatswain's mate called "Red." Also need to hear from anyone else who remembers me. Write me, **Donald Walker**, 37 Pleasant St., Whitinsville, Mass.

**VC-11**—In order to establish claim, need to hear from anyone who served with **Marion D. "Dusty" Peterson** at Ream Field, Calif., in 1944. Especially need to hear from Delton E. Kennedy, and O. D. Graves. Write Keith Bryan, Veterans Service Officer, Court House, Columbus, Nebr.

### Air

**348th Fighter Group**—Need to hear from anyone who served with me in this outfit. Also need to hear from anyone who left Oakland aboard the **SS Sea Bass** on July 12, 1944, especially the acting 1st sgt of the Air Corps contingent of this shipment; and Maj Kaplan, medical officer at **Camp Stoneman, Calif.**, in July 1944. Write me, **Clarence H. Metzger**, 4606 Hackett Ave., Lakewood, Calif. Claim pending.

**SS Marine Serpent**—On Feb. 1, 1946, **Richard Earl Allen** boarded this ship at Manila for return to the States. On Feb. 3 he was injured and was treated by Capt. Kurt E. Ron, an Air Corps medical officer, and was placed in sick bay. After the ship docked at San Francisco, Allen was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he was discharged on Feb. 26, 1946. He now needs to locate Capt. Kurt E. Ron and anyone who remembers him, especially those who were in sick bay with him. Write Frank Webb, Adjutant, Post 496, The American Legion, 1002 E. Pine St., Mason City, Ill. Claim pending.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to: O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion.

### All Services

**CB1 Vets Assoc**—(Aug.) Haldor Reinholdt, 6803 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 26, Pa.

### Army

**2d Engr Special Brigade**—(July) Mrs. Robert R. Dyer, 1100 Ottillia St. SE., Grand Rapids 7, Mich.

**3d FA Observation Bn**—(Sept.) Louis Jenkins, 260 Carter St., Rochester 21, N. Y.

**5th Cav**—(Sept.) Hugh Robertson, 7527 Rugby St., Philadelphia 50, Pa.

**5th Div**—(Sept.) T. Earl McNaney, 1305 College Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

**6th Div**—(Aug.) James E. Wittstruck, 4201 B St., Lincoln 10, Nebr.

**11th Airborne Div**—(Oct.) Seymour Silverman, 68 Lexington Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

**19th Engrs (Ry)**—(Oct.) H. R. Jefferson, 5706 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia 43, Pa.

**21st Evac Hosp (WW2)**—(Sept.) Floyd E. Kunz, 523 W. Seventh St., Rushville, Ind.

**22d, 227th, and 229th Sig Operations Cos (WW2)**—(Sept.) William E. Loeffler, 108 Edgewood Ave., Springfield, N. J.

**23d Armored Engr Bn, Hq Co**—(Oct.) Leonard Marron, Newcastle, Nebr.

**27th Div**—(Sept.) Lawrence Reagan, P.O. Box 1403, Albany 1, N. Y.

**28th Div (AEF)**—(July) Jacob H. Patches, Neffsville, Pa.

**37th Div**—(Sept.) Jack R. McGuire, Room 1101, 21 W. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

**38th Engr Combat Regt**—(Sept.) Larry Buffington, P.O. Box 4554, Baltimore 12, Md.

**39th Engr Combat Regt**—(Sept.) Thomas & Hazel Swears, 2217 E. Raymond St., Indianapolis 3, Ind.

### THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS APRIL 30, 1959

#### ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$ 301,796.62
Receivables	282,213.40
Inventories	536,409.83
Invested Funds	1,456,672.94
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 257,352.09
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	2,741,753.89
Real Estate	804,990.15
Furniture and Fixtures,	
less Depreciation	335,276.43
Deferred Charges	177,446.01
	<u>\$6,893,911.36</u>

#### LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 375,042.56
Funds restricted as to use	22,492.77
Deferred Income	1,760,501.42
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 257,352.09
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	2,741,753.89
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	\$ 24,185.11
Restricted Fund	20,424.33
Real Estate	804,990.15
Reserve for Rehabilitation	415,297.63
Reserve for Child Welfare	45,796.62
Reserve for Convention	30,000.00
	<u>\$1,340,693.84</u>
Unrestricted Capital	396,074.79
	<u>1,736,768.63</u>
	<u>\$6,893,911.36</u>



41st Div—(July) Joseph Poshka, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.  
 51st Pioneer Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) Otto Rauch, 186 Adams St., Delmar, N. Y.  
 54th Pioneer Inf—(Aug.) J. R. Fitzsimons, 4005 N. Washburn Ave., Minneapolis 12, Minn.  
 63d Engr Combat Bn, Co A—(Aug.) Clarence F. Patterson, 711 Indiana St., Zanesville, Ohio.  
 66th Sig Bn, Co C—(Aug.) Oscar E. Jones, 319 S. Lew St., Plano, Ill.  
 81st Div—(Oct.) James E. Cahall, 1325 W. Wilson Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.  
 81st Div, North Central States District—(Aug.) R. Donald Ray, 126 Burke Dr., Monroeville, Pa.  
 82d Div (WW1)—(Oct.) Edward C. Elunger, 28 E. 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.  
 84th Div—(Aug.) Lee C. Allen, P.O. Box 141, Canton 1, Ohio.  
 85th Chem Mortar Bn—(Aug.) Edward F. Starr, 3416 Arlington St., Laureldale, Pa.  
 91st Chem Mortar Co (Motorized) (WW2)—(Sept.) Rodney D. Jacobson, R. D. 4, Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
 100th Div—(Sept.) Thomas C. Burdett, 114 S. Main St., Taylor, Pa.  
 102d Div—(July) Ray J. Krajewski, 5435 White Oak Ave., East Chicago, Ind.  
 109th Engrs (WW1)—(Oct.) E. W. Rockwell, 1815 Ave. E, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 114th MG Bn, Co B (WW1)—(Sept.) Sam P. Diamond, 824 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 115th Inf, 1st Bn, Hq Co (WW2)—(Sept.) Ronald L. Daney, 810 Conklin Road, Binghamton, N. Y.  
 128th Inf, Co A (WW2)—(Aug.) Ken Drake, 1508 Broadway, Menomonee, Wis.  
 128th Inf, Co I—(Sept.) Harry W. Peplin, 2104 W. Marne Ave., Milwaukee 9, Wis.  
 133d Engrs, Co E and 223d Combat Engrs, Co B (WW2)—(Sept.) Ralph Stottler, Kerknoen, Minn.  
 134th Inf, 2d Bn, Hq Co—(Aug.) Ralph D. Howarter, DeLong, Ill.  
 137th Ord Maint Co—(Sept.) J. A. Maples, 3214 Kenilworth Lane, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 142d Gen Hosp—(July) Mrs. Elaine Mehalko Nolen, 1516 NW 39th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 142d Inf, Co H (WW1)—(Oct.) Harry I. Boothe, Cnlichthe, Tex.  
 150th Inf—(Aug.) Daniel Maroney, P.O. Box 303, Charleston, W. Va.  
 151st Inf, Co H—(Aug.) Cecil Haupt, 645 Linlawn Drive, Wabash, Ind.  
 151st Ord Bn, Hq and A & B Cos—(Sept.) Robert Heckard, R. D. 2, Logansport, Ind.  
 157th Inf, Co G—(Aug.) Vernon D. Reyer, 1124 Collier, Longmont, Colo.  
 282d FA Bn—(Sept.) Charles Glass, 1340 Lydia, Louisville 17, Ky.  
 304th Inf—(Aug.) Edward Cain, 45-09 159th St., Flushing 58, N. Y.  
 308th Engrs (WW1)—(Aug.) Leo C. Brown, 49 Drury St., Dayton 3, Ohio.  
 309th Ammunition Train (WW1)—(Sept.) H. E. Stearley, 403 N. Meridian St., Brazil, Ind.  
 309th Engrs & Auxiliary—(Aug.) George Stoner, P.O. Box 52, Manchester, Tenn.  
 310th Engr Bn, Co C—(July) John Klinsky, 735 Cadmus St., East Liverpool, Ohio.  
 311th FA, Btry D (WW1)—(Aug.) Hugh Coll, 569 N. Laurel St., Hazelton, Pa.  
 319th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(Sept.) Joseph W. Robe, 605 S. River St., Newcomerstown, Ohio.  
 326th FA, Btry B (WW1)—(Sept.) Chester Brown, P.O. Box 112, Cynthia, Ky.  
 338th Engr Regt—(Aug.) H. L. Weis, 335 N. Robert Blvd., Dayton 2, Ohio.  
 359th Engr Regt, Co B—(Aug.) Bud Spillers, 5610 Decatur Road, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 362d Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) Albert F. Carlson, Box 108, Basin, Mont.  
 366th Ord Maint Co (AA)—(Sept.) Lonnie E. Baker, Westfield, Ill.  
 389th FA, Btry C—(Oct.) G. Melvyn Goetze, Charlotteville Road, Newfane, N. Y.  
 410th Inf—(Aug.) Walter R. Dressler, 24 Wildwood Ave., Buffalo 10, N. Y.  
 483d AAA AW Bn—(Sept.) Lester Little, 737 Hanover Road, Meriden, Conn.  
 524th MP Bn, Cos A & B—(Aug.) Charles Knox, 1725 Runyard Place, Waukegan, Ill.  
 555th Engr Heavy Pontoon Bn—(Sept.) Donald Krawczyk, 719 11th Ave., Green Bay, Wis.  
 567th AAA Bn—(July) Floyd G. Shelton, P.O. Box 551, Williamsburg, Va.  
 572d AAA—(Oct.) Norman E. Evans, P.O. Box 241, Scranton 1, Pa.  
 593d Engr Boat & Shore Regt, Co D—(Aug.) Bob Ellis, 400 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N. Y.  
 691st TD Bn—(Sept.) Frank Zielski, 5146 Medill Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.  
 725th Ry Operating Bn—(Sept.) Fred L. Rice, 2301 N. 43d Terrace, Kansas City, Kans.  
 728th Ord Co and 103d QM Regt, Co E—(Aug.) Vernon Miller, R. D. 5, Gettysburg, Pa.  
 900th QM Laundry Co—(Aug.) Wardell Henry, 5713 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1572d Heavy Shop Equipment Engrs—(Sept.) James E. Parkhurst, Box 115, Lisbon, Iowa.  
 2456th QM Truck Co—(July) Charles W. Mills, R. D. 3, Noblesville, Ind.  
 7703d Transportation Major Port (France)—(Sept.) Paul Seidenberg, 1560 Selwyn Ave., Bronx 57, N. Y.  
 Ambulance Co No. 333 (WW1)—(Aug.) Joseph H. Farmer, 3114 State St., Saginaw, Mich.  
 Base Hosp Unit 108 (WW1)—(Aug.) Ralph F. Jackson, 102 S. Elm St., Glenwood, Iowa.  
 POW Command Units, Pongamdo, Korea (42d MPEG Co, 9th MP Service Co, and PW Service

Unit 9)—(Aug.) William H. Earley, Box 222, R. D. 4, Rockville, Ind.  
 World Wars Tank Corps Assn—(Aug.) John J. Conlon, 98-11 Queens Blvd., Rego Park 74, N. Y.

## Navy

33d Seabees—(Sept.) George M. Daumen, 79 Earl Place, Buffalo 11, N. Y.  
 63d Seabees—(Sept.) L. H. Clausen, 2932 W. Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.  
 66th and 1022d Seabees—(Sept.) John E. Chandler, Box 100, McLemoresville, Tenn.  
 80th Seabees—(Sept.) Gilbert S. Hampton, 60 Stratford Place, Newark 8, N. J.  
 F Assn (Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Firefighters)—(July) L. B. McGurk, 414 Woodlawn Ave., Stretator, Ill.  
 LCI (L) Flotilla 24—(Sept.) Milton B. Kirby, Woodruff Bldg., Springfield, Mo.  
 SAGO (Sino-American Cooperative Organization)—(July-Aug.) George D. Crowley, 135 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.  
 USS Black—(Aug.) Stanley Sward, 411 N. Ridge St., Cambridge, Ill.  
 USS Charleston (WW2)—(Aug.) J. F. Chmielewski, 314 Victor St., Westville, Ill.

USS Kidd—(Aug.) Harrold F. Monning, 310 E. Eighth St., Kewanee, Ill.  
 USS The Sullivans (WW2)—(Aug.) Robert R. Sander, 325 Thatcher Ave., River Forest, Ill.  
 WAVES—(July) Lt. Comdr. Eunice A. Horne, Box 665, Jacksonville 1, Fla.

## Air

14th Air Force and Flying Tigers—(Aug.) B. C. Freeman, 216 S. Fourth St., Steubenville, Ohio.  
 22d Bomb Group—(Aug.) Milton Weiner, 635 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.  
 96th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Oct.) C. C. Blanchard, Farmington, N. H.  
 386th Bomb Group—(July) John J. Laskowski, 2015 Gerritsen Ave., Brooklyn 29, N. Y.  
 555th Bomb Sqdn—(July) John J. Laskowski, 2015 Gerritsen Ave., Brooklyn 29, N. Y.  
 840th Aero Sqdn—(Sept.) Joseph D. Smith, Sr., 200 N. Houcks Road, Harrisburg, Pa.  
 523d (17th) Fighter-Bomber Sqdn—(Aug.) T. R. Vandervort, 18970 Lorain Road, Cleveland 26, Ohio.  
 1880th Aviation Engr Bn—(Aug.) Albert C. Taylor, Jr., 2 Plymouth Ave., Franklinville, N. Y.

HALF HIS CREW LOST...HIS SHIP IN FLAMES AND SINKING—  
 BUT WHEN THE ENEMY DEMANDED SURRENDER HIS REPLY RANG OUT—

*"I have not yet begun to fight!"*



For the first time a star-spangled motion picture captures the real-life excitement of the most incredible sailor-of-fortune the world has known... America's JOHN PAUL JONES—who inspired a mighty Navy into being!

This was a *man*! Range with him from George Washington's Virginia to Louis XVI's Versailles; from Jamaica's burning shores to Russia's frozen steppes to Europe's coasts—as this fighting leader and fiery lover conquers in battle and in boudoir!

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 CHARLES COBURN • ERIN O'BRIEN

Guest Stars

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 DAVID FARRAR • PETER CUSHING • SUSANA CANALES



And a Special Appearance  
 by  
**BETTE DAVIS**  
 as  
 Catherine the Great

Produced by SAMUEL BRONSTON | Directed by JOHN FARROW | Screenplay by JOHN FARROW and JESSE LASKY, Jr.  
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the shelter, Hitler, in the presence of all the occupants, presented her with his personal golden party insignia. *Frau Goebbels* often thanked God that she was alive so that she could kill her children to save them from whatever evil would follow the collapse. To Hanna she once said impulsively: "My dear Hanna, when the end comes, you must help me if I become weak about the children." It was Hanna's belief that in the last moment she was not weak. The Goebbels children were Hela, 12; Hilda, 11; Helmut, 9; Holde, 7; Hedda, 5; Heide, 3.

Eva Braun likewise exhibited fanatical loyalty to the end, but her life in the shelter was far less troubled than that of *Frau Goebbels*. Studiously true to her role in the *Fuehrer's* circle, she occupied her time in fingernail polishing, changing clothes several times a day, and other little feminine tasks of grooming, combing, and primping. In Hitler's presence she was always charming, and thoughtful of his every comfort. She seemed to take the prospect of dying with him as quite matter-of-fact, with an attitude that seemed to say: "Had not the relationship been of 12 long years' duration, and had I not seriously threatened suicide when Hitler once wanted to be rid of me? This would be a much easier way to die, and much more proper."

*Reichsleiter* Martin Bormann, Hitler's right hand in the chancellery, remained close to his writing desk, recording for posterity the momentous events taking place in the bunker. Every word, every action went down on his paper. Often he

would visit this person or that to demand scowlingly Hitler's exact parting words to the most recent visitor. This document, Bormann planned, was to be spirited out of the bunker at the very last minute "to take its place among the greatest chapters of German history."

But this voluminous diary of despair carried no mention of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga., on the afternoon of April 12. Nor did it note the death of Benito Mussolini at the hands of an enraged mob outside the Italian village of Dorgo, near Como, on April 28. Nothing could illustrate with greater force Hitler's complete isolation in the final roaring climax of the great war. In the bunker fire much of Bormann's diary was destroyed; although significant sections, including Hitler's last will and testament, fell later into the hands of the Allied Occupation forces.

Throughout Hanna's stay Hitler's manner and physical condition sank to lower and lower depths. At first he seemed to be playing the proper part of leading the defense of Berlin. Until April 24 this was in some manner possible, as communications were quite reliable. Messages were telephoned to a flak tower at the edge of the bunker compound, whence they were dispatched by means of a portable radio suspended from an invisibly anchored balloon. But day by day communications became increasingly difficult. In the late afternoon of April 28 all communications were broken.

Hanna learned in the bunker that on April 20 Hitler had presided at his last

war council. On that occasion the *Fuehrer* was reported to have been so thoroughly overcome by the persistently hopeless news that he completely broke down in the presence of the entire gathering. The talk in the bunker was that with this display even the most optimistic of Hitler's cohorts tended toward the conviction that the war was irretrievably lost. Hanna expressed the opinion that Hitler never recovered, physically or mentally, from this conference-room collapse of April 20.

Late in the afternoon of April 27, SS Group Leader Fegelein (he was the husband of Eva Braun's sister) disappeared from the shelter, where he had been stationed as liaison officer between Hitler and Himmler. Within a few hours word came back that Fegelein, wearing civilian clothes, had been captured on the outskirts of Berlin. To the capturing Russians, he posed as a civilian refugee. When this news was brought to the bunker, Hitler instantly ordered Fegelein shot. But the deserter had long since been taken by the Russian troops, and was far out of reach of Hitler's firing squad. During the remainder of the evening, however, Fegelein's desertion appeared to weigh heavily upon the *Fuehrer*, and his conversation indicated some halfway doubts of Himmler's loyalty.

Occasionally he seemed still to hold the hope of General Wenck's success in breaking through from the south. He talked of little else, and all day on both the 28th and 29th he was vocally planning the tactics that Wenck might use in freeing Berlin. He would stride about the shelter, waving a roadmap that was fast disintegrating from the sweat of his hands, and planning Wenck's campaign with anyone who happened to be in the room. When he became overly excited, he would snatch up the map; pace with a quick, nervous stride about the room; and loudly direct the city's defenses with armies that no longer existed. For even Wenck, unknown to the *Fuehrer*, already had been routed and destroyed.

Hanna described the last two days in the bunker as a picture of a man's complete disintegration—a comi-tragedy of frustration, futility, and uselessness: the picture of a man running almost blindly from wall to wall in his last retreat, waving papers that fluttered like leaves in his nervous, twitching hands; or sitting stooped and crumpled before his table, moving buttons representing his non-existent armies back and forth on a torn and tattered map, like a young boy playing at war on a rainy afternoon.

Hanna's high opinion of Hitler and his staff suffered during the final days in



J. G. HARRIS

"I feel ridiculous."



the bunker. Berlin had been drained of arms for the defense of the Oder Line. When that salient collapsed, it appeared that there was no coherent plan for the defense of Berlin. Only at the last moment did Hitler decide to direct the battle from his shelter, but he then had no tools of command—no communications, no maps, one telephone to the flak tower, and only a hastily improvised messenger service of SS troopers. As a result, he was a prisoner of his own safety and security, sitting helplessly in his last shelter, playing a table-top war.

Hanna concluded, but still with a faint touch of allegiance, that Hitler was infinitely incompetent to rule the country, and that his greatest fault was in evaluating the character of people gathered about him, which led to the selection of persons equally incompetent to fill important positions in the government. Goering, to her mind, was the conspicuous example of this weakness in Hitler.

"Never again in the history of the world," she said, "must such power be allowed to rest with one man."

On the night of April 27 the Russian bombardment reached a still higher pitch, and almost every shell was landing squarely on the chancellery. As this indicated that the Russian infantry might overrun the entire area at any moment, another suicide council was called by the *Fuehrer*. All plans for the destruction of the bodies were gone over again. The mass suicide was to begin as soon as the Russians reached the chancellery grounds.

Throughout the 28th the intensity of the Russian fire mounted. In the shelter below the suicide talk quickened with the shelling above.

On the 29th a telegram arrived indicating that Himmler now had joined Goering on the "traitor" list. It was like a death blow to the entire bunker assembly. Men and women cried and screamed with rage, fear, and desperation all mixed in one wild emotional spasm. Himmler, the protector of the *Reich*, now in contact with the British and Americans, through Sweden, to propose a capitulation to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations!

Hitler raged like a mad man. His color rose to a livid red, and his face was virtually unrecognizable. After a lengthy outburst he sank into a stupor, and for a time the entire bunker was silent.

Later in the day came news that the Russians would make a full-force bid to overrun the chancellery grounds on April 30. Even then, small-arms fire was beginning to sprinkle the area above. Reports said that the Russian infantry was nearing the *Potsdamer Platz*. Everyone again looked to his poison.

Revived from his stupor of rage, Hitler soon began to scream orders again.

"Every available plane must be called

up by daylight," he began, pointing his words in the general direction of von Greim and Hanna. "Therefore it is my order to you to return to Rechlin and muster your planes from there. It is the task of your aircraft to destroy the positions from which the Russians will launch their attack on the chancellery. With help from the *Luftwaffe*, *Wenck may get through*. That is the first reason why you must leave the shelter. The second is that Himmler must be stopped." Here Hitler's voice choked with rage and frustration, he became unsteady on his feet, his lips and hands trembled. At length, summoning a last burst of energy, he cried in shrieking tones: "A traitor must never succeed me as *Fuehrer*! You must get out to insure that he will not."

Von Greim and Hanna protested vehemently that any attempt to leave the shelter would be futile; that, in any event, it would be impossible to reach Rechlin airport. They insisted they preferred to die in the shelter.

"As soldiers of the *Reich*," Hitler exploded, "it is our holy duty to exhaust every possibility. That is the only chance of success that remains. It is your duty and mine to take it."

"No, no," Hanna screamed. "What can be accomplished now, even if we should get through? Everything is lost; to try to change it now is insane."

But von Greim, from an improvised

wheelchair, thought differently.

"Hanna," he said, "we are the only hope for those who remain here. If the chance is just the smallest, we owe it to them to take it. Not to go would rob them of the only light that remains. *Maybe Wenck is there!* Maybe we can help. But whether we can or cannot, we will go."

Von Greim bustled about clumsily in preparation for a departure; but Hanna, still convinced of the absurdity of the attempt, hastened sobbing to Hitler's room.

"*Mein Fuehrer*, why, why don't you let us stay?"

Hitler looked at her for a moment and said: "God protect you."

Preparations were made quickly for the leave-taking. Everyone gave the departing duo some token, something to take back into the world they were leaving. Everyone wrote quick, last-minute letters to be carried out; all but two of these were subsequently destroyed. Those saved were from Goebbels and his wife to *Frau Goebbels'* eldest son by a former marriage, then an Allied prisoner of war. *Frau Goebbels* also gave Hanna a diamond ring from her finger, to wear in her memory. Thirty minutes after Hitler had given his last order of the war, von Greim and Hanna left the shelter.

Outside, the city was in roaring flames



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# PRINCE ALBERT



Small-arms fire was audible from the chancellery gardens. SS troops assigned to guard the shelter to the end drove up a small armored vehicle and took Hanna and von Greim to *Brandenburger Tor*, where an Arado 96 was hidden. Several hundred yards short of the revetment which concealed the plane, the vehicle was knocked out by heavy artillery.

The takeoff was under hailing Russian fire. As the plane hit roof-top level, it was picked up by several Russian searchlights and at once bracketed by a barrage of ack-ack. Repercussions from heavy artillery tossed the light plane like a feather, but only a few fragments hit the craft. Hanna circled quickly to 20,000 feet. Below, Berlin was an unbelievable sea of flame. It was this last-minute plane departure from the Hitler bunker area on the night of April 29, 1945, that gave rise to persistent rumors that Hitler had escaped alive. Moscow did not acknowledge Hitler's death until June 1952.

And not until October 25, 1956, did the Berchtesgaden Civil Court officially and formally declare Hitler dead.

"There can no longer be the least doubt that Hitler took his life by his own hand on April 30, 1945, in the *Fuehrer-bunker* of the *Reichskanzlei* in Berlin, and that he did it by a shot into his right temple," the official court bulletin declared.

Eva Braun, who had been united in marriage to Hitler in the bunker the day before, took poison.

Heading north, Hanna and von Greim were in Rechlin in 50 minutes. There the landing was made through a screen of Russian fighters. Assisted from the plane by German troops, von Greim at once gave orders calling all available

aircraft to the aid of Berlin. He then ordered Hanna to fly him to Kiel so that he could learn what information Admiral Doenitz might have of Himmler's peace negotiations.

In these movements Hanna learned that the last great German plan for defense from the mountain redoubt near Berchtesgaden had been in readiness as late as April 15. All headquarters bureaus in Berlin then were on a constant 2-hour alert. But final orders for this retreat were to have been framed in the historic war council of April 20, in which Hitler's explosion and collapse marked the end of organized German resistance. At this conference Goering had insisted vehemently that the redoubt was in readiness; Hitler had responded that it could not be made ready in time. Hanna expressed the belief that this forced abandonment of the redoubt plan was the immediate cause of Hitler's crackup on April 20.

Early in the evening of April 28 Erich Kempka, Hitler's personal chauffeur, received an order from Fegelein to report to the bunker after dark to receive important papers concerning the *Fuehrer*. These were to be destroyed in the event the Russians should take the chancellery area. When he reported, he learned that Fegelein already had fled and had been captured and shot.

"I spoke to the *Fuehrer* for the last time on April 29," Kempka relates. "I reported to him that I was engaged in bringing food into the inner part of Berlin. . . .

"On April 30, SS *Sturmabfuhrer* Guensche telephoned me and asked me to come to the bunker. Besides, I was to take care that five cans of gasoline were brought along. I at once took along two

or three men to carry the cans. More men were following, because it took some time to collect 200 liters of gasoline."

By order of Guensche, the cans were carried to the entrance of the bunker, which was about 20 meters from Kempka's quarters.

"I then went into the antechamber of the briefing room. There Guensche told me that the *Fuehrer* was dead. He did not tell me any details about the death of the *Fuehrer*. He only explained he had got the order from the *Fuehrer* to burn him at once after his death—'so that he would not be exhibited at a Russian freak show.'

"A short time after that SS *Sturmabfuhrer* Linge, the *Fuehrer's* valet, and an orderly [later identified as Dr. Stumpfegger, Hitler's personal physician] came from the private room of the *Fuehrer* carrying a corpse wrapped in an ordinary field-gray blanket. Based on the previous information from Guensche, I at once supposed it was the corpse of the *Fuehrer*. One could see only the long black trousers and the black shoes which the *Fuehrer* usually wore with his field-gray uniform jacket. Under these circumstances, there was no doubt that it was the corpse of the *Fuehrer*. I could not observe any spots of blood on the body wrapped in the blanket.

"Thereupon came *Reichsleiter* Martin Bormann from the living room of the *Fuehrer* carrying in his arms the corpse of Eva Hitler, nee Braun. He turned the corpse over to me. *Frau* Hitler wore a dark dress. I did not have the feeling that the corpse was still warm. I did not recognize any injuries on the body. The dress was slightly damp only in the region of the heart. Behind Bormann there came also *Reichsminister* Dr. Goebbels.

"Linge and the orderly now went upstairs with the corpse of the *Fuehrer* to the bunker exits facing towards the garden of the *Reichskanzlei*. I followed with the corpse of *Frau* Hitler. Behind me came Bormann, Goebbels, and Guensche. It was shortly before 7 p.m.

"Linge and the orderly carried the corpse of the *Fuehrer* from the westwardly directed bunker exit in the tower-house and put the wrapped corpse on the flat ground in a small depression about four or five meters distant from the bunker exit. There was no lawn, rather bare sand. Guensche then put the corpse of *Frau* Hitler next to the *Fuehrer's*. Immediately Guensche poured the complete contents of the five cans over the two corpses and ignited the fuel. *Reichsleiter* Martin Bormann, *Reichsminister* Dr. Goebbels, SS *Sturmabfuhrer* Guensche, SS *Sturmabfuhrer* Linge, the orderly, and I stood in the bunker entrance, looked toward the fire, and all



"He's frightened—he thinks he's surrounded by cereal and he'll have to eat it all!"



saluted with raised hands. The stay in the bunker exit lasted only a short time, because the garden of the *Reichskanzlei* was under heavy artillery fire."

Upon returning to the bunker, no words were exchanged.

"I followed Guensche and Linge into the living room of the *Fuehrer*. Opposite the entrance stood a narrow sofa. Before the right front leg lay a Walther pistol, 6.35 mm. caliber, which, as I knew, belonged to Eva Braun. Also on the floor approximately before the middle of the sofa lay a Walther pistol, 7.65 mm. caliber. I supposed that this pistol belonged to the *Fuehrer*. I myself did not touch anything in the room, but silently stood there for a few seconds. I did not put any questions, and no one spoke to me. According to the situation, it was clear to me that the *Fuehrer* and Eva Braun had killed themselves. From the location of the two pistols, I concluded that the *Fuehrer* sat at about the middle of the sofa before firing the shot, and that Eva Braun sat on the right part of the sofa. [The fatal shots had been fired at 3:30 p.m.]

"After returning to the garage, I notified my men that the *Fuehrer* was dead. A ceremonial was not held."

Next morning, May 1, Kempka was ordered to the bunker to take away the bodies of the six Goebbels children and their nurse. At 9 p.m. that night the remaining occupants of the bunker and all those remaining in the main chancellery buildings, perhaps 500 persons in all, attempted a concerted escape. They scattered at will after the first breakthrough, in which about half were killed or wounded. On the morning of May 2 Storm Trooper Schwegermann, Goebbels' adjutant, told Kempka that Goebbels and his wife had died in the bunker.

"I did not ask any further questions, but I suppose that Dr. Goebbels and his wife committed suicide." [Goebbels had ordered an SS guard to shoot his wife, then himself.]

Before his death, Goebbels gave orders to have the bunker saturated with gasoline and ignited. This command was carried out by General Burgdorf and Storm Trooper Schaedle, who remained in the *Reichskanzlei* after the main evacuation on the night of May 1.

"Schaedle told me that he would shoot himself if the Russians pushed through. So far as I know, additional members of the *Fuehrer* Escort Command did not remain there, but it is possible some returned after futile breakthrough attempts."

After conferring with Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz at Ploen, near Kiel, late in the night of April 30, Hanna and von Greim caught up with Marshal Keitel early in the morning of May 1. Keitel informed them that Wenck's army long since had been destroyed or captured.

Keitel had sent word to this effect to Hitler the day before, April 30—the day Kempka witnessed the cremation in the chancellery yard.

Hanna and von Greim now "knew that Hitler must surely have given up all hope," and both fully expected that the well-rehearsed suicide plans already had been put into operation.

Next day, May 2, the Berlin radio announced Hitler's death.

Questioned on the possibility of Hitler's having escaped after her own departure, Hanna said: "Had a path been cleared for him from the bunker to freedom, he would not have had the strength to use it. . . . The man I saw in the shelter could not have lived."

On May 2 Hanna and von Greim witnessed establishment of the new Doenitz government at Ploen, where they confronted Himmler for the first time since his abandonment of Hitler a week before. This first war council of the new government decided only that commanders should resist as long as ammunition lasted "to enable as many civilians as possible to flee from the Russian advance." This was the actual end of the war, although scattered fighting continued for six days on several isolated fronts.

That night Hanna and von Greim flew to the headquarters of Marshal Joerner, in Silesia. On this flight von Greim's foot became so troublesome that he had momentary lapses of consciousness.

Von Greim wanted to fly to see Field Marshal Kesselring, at Graz, to convey the agreed surrender instructions; but the condition of his injured foot now put further movement out of the question. So he remained in Joerner's headquarters, in Koenigratz, under Hanna's care until May 7. That night they flew to Zell-am-See, where Kesselring's adjutant informed them that the formal capitulation was being arranged for midnight on May 8. [The surrender terms were signed at Reims, France, at 2:41 a.m. on May 7. These terms specified that the German High Command would at once order all German forces "to cease active operations at 2301 hours (11:01 p.m.) Central European Time on 8 May. . . ."]

Just before the capitulation they flew to Kutzbuhl, where they surrendered themselves to the American military authorities on the morning of May 9.

Von Greim was hospitalized until May 23, when he was taken to Salzburg as a prisoner of war. On the night of May 24 he committed suicide in Salzburg with the poison capsule given him by Hitler in the Berlin bunker a month before.

Hanna and the chauffeur Kempka survived to be taken as prisoners of war in the American Zone, at Salzburg.

THE END

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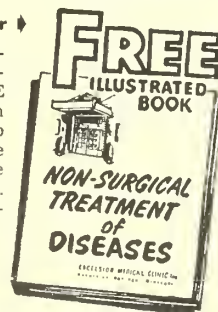
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# ROD AND GUN CLUB



(Continued from page 8)

take the slack out of the line and repeat. It also trolls very well. By using the odds and ends in my tackle box I have several times turned defeat into success."

**GARCIA CORP.** has brought out a new versatile spinning reel for salt-water fishermen. It is made for heavy-duty spinfishing, but is light enough to cast on a one-handed fresh-water rod. It is designed for stripers, muskies, bonefish, snook, steelhead, salmon, pike, and bluefish. It will take 300 yards of 12-pound-test line. It is called the 306. According to Dick Wolff, vice president of Garcia, the 306 has a big line capacity and rugged drag, and is ideal for casting from shore or a boat. It weighs 13½ ounces and is available in right- or left-hand wind. Cost: \$34.95.

Dick knows his stuff about fishing; so don't hesitate to write to him about fishing problems. He was fishing in the Ozarks this spring. He knows fresh-water angling as well as salt water. His address is: The Garcia Corp., 268 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N.Y.



**JOHN V. CANTWELL**, R. D. 5, Searcy, Ark., tells us that one of the handiest pieces of equipment he has in his tackle box is a pair of surgical hemostats. "I use them," he says, "for removing any hard-to-get-out hooks from fish, especially catfish, jack salmon, or other species that have teeth or bony mouths. By locking the hemostats firmly on the hook, one can remove it with less danger of getting injured by the hook or the fish. Some of the hemostats have 6- or 8-inch handles, which allows deep probing. And their slim design permits you to see what you are doing."

**HENRY TALLIER**, Wabeno, Wis., tells us how he distinguishes pickerel, northern pike, and muskie. "The cheek of the pickerel," he writes, "is fully scaled, but the cheek of the northern is scaled only half-way to the eye, and the muskie has no scales at all on the cheek."

Henry says that very often he can catch perch on flies when they won't take bait. He uses brightly colored trout flies and puts a split shot above the fly to sink it about 2 feet below the surface. After the cast he reels the line in with easy pulls.

**A NEW** .22-caliber cartridge is available. It's called the .22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire, and is designed for handguns and rifles. It fills the void between conventional .22 rimfires and the centerfire .22 Hornet.

For the rifle shooter, the .22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire offers an effective combination for predator control, rabbit and squirrel hunting, and mid-range varmint shooting. The handgun shooter will find longer range, flatter trajectory, and greater knockdown power than is usual in .22's.

At this time there is no commercial sporting rifle chambered for this new bullet, but Winchester is working on one; and three handgun manufacturers — Colt, S&W, and Sturm, Ruger — are working on models to fit the new barrel diameter of .2245 inches.

Ballistic data for the new jacketed 40-grain hollow-point Winchester Magnum at 50 yards are: With a 24-inch rifle barrel: velocity, 1,660 feet per second; energy, 245 foot-pounds; mid-range trajectory, .3 inches. With a 6½-inch handgun barrel: velocity, 1,310 feet per second; energy, 150 foot-pounds; mid-range trajectory, .5 inches.

Cost per box of 50 cartridges: \$2.60.

**BROWNING GUNS**—those dependable, superposed shotguns; the slim, elegant .22 rifles; the matched pistols—are made in Belgium, and much handwork is involved in their manufacture. Today, when craftsmanship seems to be a thing of the past, it is heart-warming to know that some guns are still being fashioned in the careful, knowing way.

A half-hour, 16-mm. sound and color film which shows all the processes, both machine and hand, involved in the manufacture of these guns can be borrowed without charge. Interested Legion, sportsmen's, or civic groups should write Harmon G. Williams, vice president, Browning Arms Co., Ogden, Utah.

**A FEW MONTHS AGO** we wrote about shooting wild geese near James Bay, Canada, near Hudson Bay, and got so many inquiries about it that we think a repetition may be helpful. Each year from September through mid-November more than a million blue geese feed and rest near James Bay before taking the last long flight to our Southland. This great flight passes close to the goose club where we shot last year. As the season gets under way in early September, it is wise to write now for information and reservations. We suggest that you write Alex Hennessy, managing director, James Bay Goose Club, Ltd., Suite 805, 347 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, for full particulars.

**IF IT'S SAILBOATS** you crave, you should look over the price list and catalog of George D. O'Day Associates, 9 Newbury St., Boston 16, Mass. The catalog carries full descriptions and pictures of a couple of dozen sailboats, ranging from dinghies to racing cruisers. A dozen famous designers have planned these boats. Prices range from \$375 (for a Marscot Sailing Dinghy) to \$6,475 (for an Atalanta Sailing Cruiser). Accessories are extra. Write to Beverly Harris at the above address for more information.



**THE RANGE PLANS SECTION** of the National Rifle Association has prepared a variety of pamphlets and booklets on the design and construction of rifle and pistol ranges, indoor and outdoor, for those interested in promoting healthful recreation through shooting.

Some of these pamphlets are: *You Can Have A Place To Shoot* (8 pp., 25¢); *Construction of Indoor Rifle and Pistol Ranges* (16 pp., \$1); *Outdoor Smallbore Rifle Range Plans* (covers 50-yd., 50-meter, and 100-yd. targets; and discusses lighting systems for outdoor night shooting; 50¢); *Bench Rest Construction, Both Permanent and Portable* (10¢). And there are others. Write to Walter J. Howe, National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W. Washington 6, D.C., for complete information.

**HERE'S A DOUGHBALL** recipe from C. H. Nash, of R.D. 1, Gladys, Va. (he uses it for carp, catfish, and perch): ½ cup flour, ½ cup oatmeal, ½ cup cornmeal, ¼ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla, ½ teaspoon food coloring (red or green). Water to make a good dough. Put on stove and boil until done. Roll into small balls. Another good bait is gundrops, Nash says.

**A CARP MAN**, Truman Young, R. D. 4, West Chester, Pa., says that he accidentally discovered an effective way to take the canny character. "Instead of tying the sinker tightly on the line, put it on loosely so that it will move up and down. Then tie the hook at the end of the line so that when you pull the hook, the sinker will stay still. Tie a piece of wood, a toothpick will do, 10 inches from the hook so that the sinker is on the near side of it. When the carp takes the worm or bait in his mouth, he will take out line without feeling the pull of the sinker. The toothpick keeps the sinker from going up on the hook while casting." Clear?

**HUGH KLAPPERT**, 48 Duttonhofer Bldg., 229 E. Sixth St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio, has found a way to preserve bait-shrimp, one of the most effective of live baits. He puts them in a widemouthed Mason jar; then places them in layers, covering each layer with borax. He then refrigerates the shrimp, and he tells us that there is no odor and that they will last for 3 months.



**DR. DANIEL M. LONBERGER**, of 234 S. Gill St., State College, Pa., sends in a couple of good ideas for fishermen. He advises: "To prevent slipping on certain stream bottoms, get some thick carpeting, and cement carpet soles on your fishing boots." And for a fishing-rod ferrule that has worn loose he offers: "Take some fine sandpaper and rub it on the male end. Then apply liquid solder with the fingers. When the solder hardens in about 20 minutes, try pushing the male ferrule into the female part. If it doesn't fit, sandpaper it till it does. Make sure to apply the solder thinly."

**ROBERT PRINCIPATO**, 201 Park St., West Roxbury, Mass., offers: "I prize discarded window shades and always carry them rolled up so that they take little space in the trunk of my car. I place one under my sleeping bag, and there's no chance of uncomfortable dampness. And if I need a tire change on the road, they serve as excellent roadside mats."



**MRS. JOHN McMICHAEL**, 131 West E St., Springfield, Oreg., has what she calls "hints" for outdoorsmen. "Next time you drive into a gas station," she says, "pick up a couple of discarded automobile oil-filter cartridges. They make wonderful fires on a camping trip and burn with an even flame for 3 hours." She also says that a few sacks of silica gel, which is used to protect motor parts, will help absorb moisture and stave off mildew in the tackle box. "Tape in each end of the tackle box," she suggests. "You can reuse the sacks by drying them in an oven. This reactivates the crystals."

**ARTHUR BOTT**, 334 S. Valmar St., Little Rock, Ark., sends a valuable suggestion, one that he used to avoid getting lost in the woods, and which applies to both hunters and fishermen. "Buy a small can of spray paint—yellow is a good color—and when you enter heavy, virgin timber, spray the back side of trees at intervals of about 20 feet or so. Use your own discretion as to distance. On returning through those woods that you aren't familiar with, all you have to do is follow the paint marks. You can't get lost. I always use this system on entering deep, bottom timberland while squirrel or deer hunting."

**JOHN CHRISTIAN DOCTER, M.D.** (that's no gag), of 610 Sixth St., Racine, Wis., says that he likes smoked fish but that he used to travel 4 miles to a farmer who had a smokehouse to get his fish smoked. One day while passing the town dump, he noticed a discarded refrigerator. He retrieved it to use as his own smokehouse. First, he put a fireproof wire on a plate, and used corncobs and hickory chips for smoke. Now he buys a preparation for producing smoke. In three quarters of an hour to an hour and a half, he has his fish smoked.

**WE LIKE THIS** suggestion from Ray Lessard, 18 Kersey Rd., Peace Dale, R. I. "Last year when I went hunting in New Hampshire," he says, "I bought a topographical map of the area I intended to hunt and fish. Due to constant use and rain and snow, the map became worn. Some of the contour lines, logging trails, and so forth rubbed off. I took a good-sized card from my billfold and traced the area I intended to hunt this coming year. I cut this section of the map out, and on the opposite side I placed the mileage scale, a magnetic north line, and a true north line. I also placed arrows showing the direction of the nearest highways and towns. Then I had the whole thing laminated. Now I can even carry it when I go swimming and it will still show me the way home."

**ROBERT E. MARKS**, of Bennett, Iowa, has a simple idea for handling zippers while wearing gloves. He says: "Equip the slide fastener on your zipper with a teardrop lead sinker. When you want to unzip your jacket, you won't have to take your glove off."

**HENRY JACOBSON**, Argyle, Minn., tells us that by cutting a synthetic rubber inner tube into small pieces and dissolving it in boiling linseed oil, you can make your own wood preservative and waterproofer — good for boat bottoms, or your hunting or fishing cabin roof.

**JOHN KING**, of 25 Warren St., Springfield 8, Mass., hunts partridge and pheasant with his back to the sun. He faces west in the morning and east in the afternoon. He says it gives him better and clearer shots at flushed game. Shooting into the sun causes him a lot of misses.

**MISSOURI HAS COME** up with an idea that we think other States should copy. Called the "Show-Me Sportsman's Map," is in 4 colors, is 25½ x 35 inches, and shows the road system of the entire State. Symbols on the front locate 77 different areas open to the public for hunting, fishing, and other outdoor activities.

**IF YOU GUN** enthusiasts haven't seen *The Shotgun News*, you ought to get a copy. It calls itself the "Trading Post for Anything that Shoots." The May 1959 edition contains 52 pages, tabloid size. It's on newspaper stock and is packed with classified and display ads covering guns and accessories for sale or trade. Also lists items wanted. Write to C. G. Snell, *The Shotgun News*, Columbus, Nebr., for a free sample copy.

**THIS TIP** from I. F. Hubsmith, Richfield, Idaho, has to do with a pest that plagues fishermen everywhere. "When a wood tick puts the bite on you," he says, "dab it with turpentine. It will soon turn up its toes, and you can get it out without leaving its head imbedded. Turpentine also serves to soothe the irritation from the tick bite."

—Jack Denton Scott

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

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steps over the Falls of St. Anthony. Indeed, the city owes much to the falls, which generated power for the mills that made the city famous.

Many of Minnesota's thousands of lakes can be found in the Twin Cities area. The largest is Minnetonka, with 200 miles of shoreline. From the eastern end of this lake a creek named Minnehaha spills eastward and tumbles into the Mississippi gorge to create the falls immortalized by Longfellow in "Hiawatha."

Visitors will find the following places of special interest:

Fort Snelling, the oldest landmark of white settlement in the Twin Cities, built in 1819 at the junction of the Minnesota and Minneapolis Rivers.

Minneapolis Grain Exchange, on the south edge of the downtown district, the world's largest cash grain market.

St. Paul's Science Museum, just north of downtown St. Paul.

The capitol, at St. Paul, designed by Minnesota architect Cass Gilbert, credited for his development of the modern skyscraper.

Como Park, which has excellent zoological gardens and a conservatory.

Minnesota Historical Society, where you can see a collection of priceless documents and photographs.

The "God of Peace," a slowly revolving giant marble statue of an Indian, in the St. Paul courthouse lobby.

University of Minnesota, one of the world's greatest universities, whose build-

ings dominate the residential district southeast of St. Anthony Falls.

The Minnesota State Fairgrounds, to the east of the agricultural campus of the University of Minnesota.

Southdale, on the southwestern fringe of the Twin Cities, described as the nation's most spectacular shopping center.

Such well-known manufacturing plants as those of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., the home of Scotch Tape, located in St. Paul; Minneapolis-Honeywell, known for electrical control apparatus; Brown and Bigelow, the world's largest calendar publishing house in St. Paul; Toro Manufacturing Corp., makers of power mowers in Minneapolis; Pillsbury's and General Mills, world famous for flour.

THE END

## WHAT WE NOW KNOW ABOUT CANCER

(Continued from page 17)

One out of six deaths is now a cancer death. Only heart disease kills more. In 31 foreign countries cancer is the leading cause of death.

Fortunately there is another side to the picture. More has been learned about cancer and more progress made toward its control since World War II than in all previous human history. In 1938 one out of four cancer patients was saved. Last year it was one out of three. Some definite gains are these:

1. More than 800,000 Americans who have had cancer are now alive and free from it five years or more after its diagnosis. Half of the 450,000 new cases of cancer that will be found this year can be saved by treatment now available if it is obtained promptly.

2. Tests now detect early cancer with greater accuracy than in the past, and new electronic devices for swift and precise identification of cancer cells are being developed. The vaginal smear test of Greek-born Dr. George N. Papanicolaou has saved the lives of thousands of women with unsuspected uterine cancer. At 75, he is still studying cancer at the Cornell University Medical College in New York.

3. Surgery, the principal answer to cancer since Galen, is safer than ever before thanks to infection-preventing antibiotics, improved anesthetics and blood transfusion techniques. Removal of a mouth cancer in a secret operation saved the life of President Grover Cleveland in 1893. In recent years better surgery has greatly reduced abdominal cancer mortality. A new operation which has restored speech to some people whose larynxes have been removed because of cancer was revealed this year by Dr. John H. Conley of New York.

4. Radiation, used against cancer since 1899, now is more effective than ever thanks to multimillion-volt X-ray machines, betatrons, and the peacetime by-products of the atom bomb. The last include radiocobalt, radioiodine, radio-phosphorus, and radiogold. Radiation supplements surgery and also is used to treat inoperable cancers.

5. New chemicals useful against cancer, in addition to those named, include the synthetic adrenal hormones of the cortisone family and the synthetic sex hormones which are of definite value in cancer of the prostate in men and breast cancer in women. Dr. Charles Huggins, of the University of Chicago, and others have found that administration of male hormones helps control the latter and female hormones help control the former.

6. Funds for cancer research have increased a hundredfold since 1944. While more money can still be used, \$76 million a year in public and private funds is now being spent on what the American Cancer Society terms "the greatest and costliest single undertaking in medical history."

Although the Roswell Park Institute at Buffalo, Memorial Hospital in New York, Harvard University, and a few other institutions had research programs, there never was as much as \$1 million a year available for cancer research before World War II. The American Society for the Control of Cancer, a medical-lay organization dating from 1913, had less than this for all its activities.

Under the leadership of Elmer H. Bobst, Emerson Foote, the late Albert Lasker, and others, this group was reorganized as the American Cancer Society in 1944. That year it raised \$850,-

000. The next year it raised \$4 million, and since then \$250 million.

Moved by the fate of his friend Damon Runyon, who first lost his voice and then his life from a throat cancer, Walter Winchell, the columnist, in 1946 started the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research. It has since raised \$13.5 million, nearly \$1 million from the Fraternal Order of Eagles alone. All of this money has been devoted to research. Runyon's death, incidentally, was an example of the tragedy of unsuspected cancer. He learned of it from a veterinarian who noticed his speech when he brought a dog in for treatment.

The personal element also figured in several other anticancer projects launched at the time. The late Charles F. Kettering, whose wife and two sisters died of cancer, joined his General Motors colleague Alfred P. Sloan in establishing the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York as "a cancer university." It was started with a \$2 million building and the same amount to finance its work for a decade. The institute soon will have, at Rye, N. Y., a new \$4 million building for research in chemotherapy. Called the Walker Laboratory, it was built with Government assistance. In Newark, N. J., eight women friends of a young woman who died of cancer at 28 formed the Ruth Estrin Goldberg Memorial for Cancer Research and raised \$100,000 for it by stunts such as running a filling station for a day and soliciting funds in burlesque shows.

Pursuit of research related to but independent of the explosion at Bari led the private pharmaceutical industry to invest millions in cancer work. On the



decision of its late President William B. Bell, a Quaker who believed in bold research, the American Cyanamid Company began a program on which it has spent more than \$5 million. In the tradition of its American-born founder, Sir Henry Wellcome, who kept a research laboratory "much as another man might like to support a racing stable," Burroughs Wellcome & Co. has conducted costly cancer research both in America and England.

Drs. R. B. Angier and Robert Stokstad and other Cyanamid scientists isolated and in 1945 synthesized folic acid, a vitaminlike material found in the foliage of certain leafy plants. A daily supply of folic acid is vital for the growth and survival of all cells.

This led students of cancer, such as Dr. Sidney Farber of the Children's Hospital in Boston, to believe that a variation of folic acid might starve, poison, or otherwise halt the growth of cancer cells. By substituting other chemicals for various parts of folic acid, researchers of Cyanamid's Lederle Laboratories produced a series of folic acid antagonists. These function by displacing or preventing folic acid from acting in living cells.

One folic acid antagonist is Aminopterin, first made in 1947. Dr. Farber found that oral doses of it temporarily halted the advance of leukemia in children. In one remarkable case it was given for 6 years to a boy with an apparent intestinal cancer. He grew up to be a 6-foot, 4-inch National Guardsman with no further trouble. Methotrexate, already mentioned, was developed the next year. Other companies have since developed many other drugs to fight cancer.

The American Cancer Society meanwhile has raised increasing amounts for its work, and Government appropriations for the National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Md., have been increased sharply. The Society's contributions increased to \$13.25 million in 1948. The Institute's appropriation rose from \$548,000 in 1946 to \$14.5 million in 1948. The Society now raises about \$30 million a year; and the National Cancer Institute, having had its funds doubled in a single year, has \$75,268,000 annually.

Seventy percent of the Institute's money and about 30 percent of the Society's go for research, the remainder principally for education and help to cancer patients. Nearly \$1 million of the Veterans Administration's funds and \$3.4 million from the Atomic Energy Commission also are being used for cancer research. The funds available for research in this field are greater than ever before.

Much of the money is going into the search for chemical compounds that will shrink or destroy cancers, and the testing of them on cancers in mice and other

animals. Antibiotics as well as synthetic chemicals are being tested. In addition to numerous university and hospital contracts, the Government has contracts totaling more than \$11 million with more than 100 private companies for laboratory work of this sort. The program is handled by the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center, set up in 1954 at Bethesda, and is guided by a committee which includes top Government and industry researchers. A 1958 decision of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare allows a company patent rights on any cancer drug it discovers in the course of the program as long as it can produce it economically and meet all demands.

Many more projects are concerned with the basic enigma: why some of us develop cancer and, equally important, why some of us do not. "We want to find what makes cancer cells tick," explains an Eli Lilly researcher in Indianapolis, "and where to throw the monkey wrench to make them stop ticking." A National Cancer Institute scientist explains that a cell is malignant because of an added "something" which it didn't have before, or the lack of "something" which formerly regulated its growth. The problem is the "something."

The mass effort to find it involves statisticians; convict volunteers in Ohio State Prison and elsewhere; mice breeders and millions of mice; and hundreds of chemists, pathologists, physicians, surgeons, and others in scores of institutions. It involves the Sloan-Kettering Institute and the complex of hospitals and laboratories forming the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases in New York; the Atomic Energy Commission's great Argonne Cancer Research Hospital at the University of Chicago and AEC installations at Oak Ridge and Brookhaven; Dr. Paul Burkholder's antibiotic laboratory at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, which has screened 100,000 molds; and the National Cancer Institute's own laboratory and hospital at Bethesda where 500 scientists, technicians, and laboratory assistants have 250 research projects underway. Groups at Columbia, Mo., and Houston, Tex., are doing promising work.

While the mechanism by which they do their evil remains a mystery, certain irritants are known to cause some forms of cancer. As far back as 1775 Dr. Percival Pott, a surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, observed that chimney sweeps developed cancer of the scrotum because some of the soot in which they worked became lodged in this part of their body. Later it was found that soot contains a cancer-causing chemical. Forty-two women who put their brushes into their mouths while painting luminous watch and clock dials



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at an Orange, N.J., plant later died of cancers of the blood, bone, or brain. This established radium paint as a cause of cancer. Certain coal tar chemicals, excessive sunlight, X-rays, radium rays, certain compounds of arsenic and anilin dyes induce cancerous growths.

Whether the tars and nicotine of cigarette smoke are to be added definitely to this list, of course, is a matter of heated controversy. The American Cancer Society and investigators such as Drs. Alton Ochsner of New Orleans and Ernest L. Wynder of New York believe the facts implicate cigarette smoking in the rise of lung cancer. Evidence for this is strong enough to have popularized filter-tip cigarettes. Some eminent medical men say that the case is unproved. They point to the fact that Senator Taft, a nonsmoker, died from lung cancer and add that the majority of smokers do not develop it. Dr. Arthur J. Vorwald of Detroit is one of the researchers doing important work on lung cancer.

Because lung cancer seldom is diagnosed in time for cure, and only about 5 percent of all cases are saved, the Veterans Administration and the Cancer Society last November embarked on a new \$2 million study designed to improve diagnostic procedures. The study will last for at least three years in VA Domiciliaries in Los Angeles, Calif.; Dayton, Ohio; Wood, Wis.; Biloxi, Miss.; Bay Pines, Fla., and Martinsburg, W. Va. These centers house approximately 12,000 men during a year. The vast majority of the men are over 50—in the "lung cancer age."

All admitted to the centers during the first three years will be studied semi-annually. Every six months each will have a chest X-ray and sputum examination. Three radiologists will examine each X-ray, and four of the best pulmonary cytologists in the country will receive the sputum preparations for study. This is the first program of periodic cytologic examination for lung cancer ever undertaken.

Dr. Dean F. Davies, the Cancer Society's administrator for research on lung cancer, said that all residents in these centers will be given the best lung cancer detection, diagnostic, and treatment services medical science has to offer.

"The study will teach us several things," Dr. Davies said. "We should learn whether chest X-rays or sputum tests can detect significant numbers of lung cancers before symptoms appear. If the symptomless cancers can be detected, we should learn whether they are curable. We will look for evidence on the role of environmental factors such as smoke, atmospheric pollutants and industrial wastes, clinical histories of earlier diseases, and other factors among these populations."

All 171 VA hospitals have begun a long-term survey to provide information on cancer patients. The data will include material on diagnosis and results of treatment for cancer, clinical information needed for research and epidemiological studies, and statistics useful for planning purposes. The hospitals will report followup studies of discharged patients.

VA hospitals are admitting approximately 35,000 cancer patients yearly, and have an average daily cancer patient load of more than 4,000. A continual increase in the number of cancer patients admitted to VA hospitals may



"I fired the sitter."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

be expected as the veteran population ages.

Dr. Ludwik Gross, of the Bronx VA Hospital, is one of the foremost scientists gaining research support for the idea that cancer is caused by viruses. He was able to induce leukemia in mice with a filtrate containing no cells but possibly virus particles. Dr. Wendell Stanley, a University of California virologist who received a Nobel Prize, believes it important to learn more about the relationship of viruses to cancer. So does Dr. Steven O. Schwartz of Chicago's Hektoen Institute. As early as 1911 Dr. Peyton Rous, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, proved that a virus caused cancer in chickens. Dr. Ferdinand C. Helwig, of St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., reported finding viruslike particles in human cancer of the colon. If viruses are responsible for cancer, and if they can be isolated, there is hope of a vaccine for cancer. In fact, Dr. Charlotte Friend of the Sloan-Kettering Institute and others have developed vaccines for certain mouse cancers.

The search for something unique in cancer tissue which might be used to enhance the body's defenses against cancer has turned up a compound called cyto-

lipin H. This has been isolated from more than 20 different specimens of human cancer. It was found in trace amounts in only one normal tissue, the spleen. A related substance, malignolipin, also isolated last year, has been found only in cancer tissue.

Evidence of natural resistance to cancer was uncovered with verification of 30 cases of "spontaneous regression," the disappearance of cancer for no known reason. These were added to 47 cases previously identified, and they represented a wide variety of cancers.

Studies were made of properdin, which occurs in the blood and appears to be deficient among persons with advanced cancer. The question now to be answered is whether the cancer depresses properdin production or whether lack of properdin permits the cancer to grow. Volunteers among prison inmates who permitted themselves to be injected with live cancer cells, which they promptly rejected, showed high levels of properdin. Advanced cancer patients who also volunteered for similar experiments rejected the cells slowly, if at all, and had extremely low levels of properdin in their blood.

With so many projects involving so many scientists, including many elderly investigators who are desperately anxious to achieve something noteworthy before their careers end, there may be early breakthroughs. Then again, there may not; and some of the 1,000 investigators supported by the American Cancer Society in 117 research centers are working on very long-range projects.

Dr. James Melford Price, of the University of Wisconsin, received the Society's first lifetime grant of \$392,296 to study metabolic disturbances of cancer patients. The Roswell Park Memorial Institute this year received \$188,510 to support the epidemiological research of Dr. Morton Levin for 10 years; Harvard, \$201,400 for the biochemical work of Dr. Lewis L. Engle for 17 years; and Vanderbilt University, \$432,000 for work in the same field by Dr. Sidney P. Colowick. These grants compare with \$500,000 invested earlier in the work of Dr. Papanicolaou and \$900,000 in that of Dr. Huggins.

The World Health Organization and most foreign countries, including Russia, also have cancer research programs. The next meeting of the International Cancer Congress, at which researchers from all parts of the world exchange information, is scheduled for Moscow in 1962.

"If we were to find a cure for cancer," said a scientist recently, "it would be as much a propaganda victory for the United States as the pioneer moon rocket." The speaker was not a medical man but Dr. Simon Ramo, one of the foremost developers of space missiles.

THE END



# YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 8)

straight, there's sometimes a way out. **He may apply for a pardon.** This often is done after the offender has completed his sentence.

As for **juveniles**, they escape the loss of liberties if they are tried in an adolescent court. Otherwise not.

True, felony is a very serious business. Nonetheless burglary and narcotics (both felonies) are such common temptations that it pays to be watchful these days.

Even more to the point: **Getting arrested** for any but the very mildest kind of act (such as a traffic violation) **is apt to result in years of embarrassment.**

"Good character" is a key point in obtaining a position of responsibility (notably in the professions). Here, any record of arrests—even for such a prank as participating in a student riot—can turn out to have pretty serious consequences. **You'd be surprised how carefully a person's past is checked** when he comes up for his big chance.

**Damage suits for false arrests are on the rise.** Take the recent example of a New York cab driver:

He had been identified as a robber by a bank manager and a teller, arrested, and detained for three days (meantime he lost his hack license). Eventually he was cleared; **so now he's suing his accusers for \$250,000.**

Because juries tend to make substantial awards in false-arrest cases, liability insurance rates covering such mishaps are getting much stiffer. Meantime private—and often public—**police are being extra careful about tagging a suspect in a hurry.**

It's all part of the **problem of having a clean record in a society which keeps paperwork tabs on you from birth to death.**

The money that's going to be poured into network television entertainment next season is fantastic. Here's what you can expect this fall:

- **At least three or four of the big Broadway-type "specials" every week.** These are the 60-minute-plus one-shots calculated to lure vast audiences into watching (and buying everything from autos to Christmas cards). Talent costs range from \$100,000 to \$500,000 per show. A Victor Borge or Bob Hope job, for instance, usually tops \$300,000.

- **Between 30 percent and 40 percent of all evening network shows will be new.** Once more some fresh Westerns will be trotted out. You'll also find quite a few new **situation comedies, mysteries, and adventure yarns.**

The next time you plan to buy your wife or sweetheart a fine present, **don't be afraid that she will turn up her nose at cultured pearls.** Tiffany & Co. isn't. That world-famous jewelry house has just started selling them.

The vogue for cultured pearls (which oysters are induced to grow after a deft prodding) is rising fast. Reasons: (1) they're classy, (2) they have a **lasting value**, (3) they're within the financial reach of most people, and (4) Japanese producers are **policing quality much more sharply.**

Notes of the month:

**WONDER GLUES:** The market for the new plastic adhesives and sealers apparently has become wide enough to attract the real big fellows. Chrysler Corp.'s Cycleweld Division is now distributing a "Liquid Iron" epoxy resin that hardens to metallic proportions in a few hours, is suited to a wide range of tough home repairs.

**SUPERMARKET REPAIRS:** Latest thing in auto fix-ups is the assembly-line shop which whisks cars through on a speedy basis at mass-appeal rates. New York, Texas, and the West Coast already have several such establishments, all depending on volume for profit. Secret of the operation is a vast stock of parts. Instead of fiddling around on a custom-repair basis, the super-markets often slam in a whole new unit in place of the damaged one.

**PLASTIC PERIL:** There's a rising chorus of warnings about the plastic containers that cleaners put over clothing. Youngsters can get inside, thresh around, and suffocate themselves. Health authorities are urging that the containers be destroyed immediately after use.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

## Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

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# THE AMERICAN LEGION AND THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 21)

demagoguery was based on an inward conviction that their notion of how to preserve the peace was absolutely correct.

The 1928 American Legion Convention, as it warned of the "bitter awakening" that was ahead, had a more correct notion of how the peace might have been saved, and perhaps some of the school children too.

"A strong America," said the 1928 Legion, "does not imperil peace, but a weak America surely will in due course. Unless America is adequately prepared to insist on peace there will be no peace."

"If adequately prepared for our own defense, no combination of powers will have the hardihood to force us into war..."

No prediction of the future in 1928 was more exactly correct.

But while the Legion saw the truth it could not sell it.

That same year Secretary of State Kellogg arranged the Kellogg-Briand Pact "renouncing war." It was a beautifully poetic idea, but fatal as a substitute for intelligent national policy. On analysis it could only mean instant surrender to anyone who would make war on us.

The Kellogg Pact greatly strengthened the pacifists' lobby in 1929. Now we don't need any arms at all, they said. But a desperate fight in Congress that year finally resulted in a modified naval construction bill. Senator Hale, of Maine, Senate naval chairman, credited the Legion with that apparent success. But it was a hollow victory.

President Hoover, despite urgent pleas to him from Legion National Commander Paul McNutt, suspended the ship-building pending a new naval disarmament conference in London in 1930.

The London Conference only hastened the rush of Germany and Japan toward the day of the West's "bitter awakening." It was nearly the last chapter of the fatal course of unpreparedness that began in 1921-22.

That reasonable Americans could believe, in the face of all history, that peaceful nations preserve world tranquility by disarming themselves came as a surprise to the Legion in 1921.

When the Legionnaires of World War One came home in 1919, they assumed that their country had learned its lesson.

America, a great moral force for peace, would—they supposed—henceforth keep enough strength to make any war-minded nation think twice.

As a group with war experience, the Legionnaires staked out for themselves a civilian interest in our future defense. In 1919 they thought only of *how* we would henceforth be strong, never questioning *that* we would.

The early Legion wanted no part of a big, permanent standing army; of the creation of a "military caste;" or of a peacetime draft. So in 1919 it called for a small standing army and a big reserve made up of young men who would be trained under compulsory universal military training (UMT).

Compulsory training definitely did not mean compulsory service with the armed

forces after training. The trainees would go home and take up their private affairs, only to be called to active duty in an emergency. The fact that they were trained and ready would help discourage other nations from making emergencies.

The Army had other ideas. Stimulated by its recent wartime importance, it came into Congress with a bill for a big army and a negligible reserve.

The American Legion teamed up against the Army bill with James Wadsworth, House military affairs chairman.

One of the first two important laws the Legion ever lobbied was the National Defense Act of 1920. Known as the Wadsworth Bill, devised by Congressman Wadsworth from the Legion's constructive and ready-made plans, it called for a small army and authorized a big reserve.

Congress did not go so far as to include UMT in the bill. Nor has it yet.

And in the years to follow it did not provide the big reserve from year to year that the Wadsworth Bill authorized.

Mounting forces of economy and "pacifism," and indifference to a reserve in the regular Army, kept the annual appropriations so low that the big reserve was more "authorized" than real.

Thereafter, year after year, The Legion went into Congress and battled to win slight increases in appropriations for a miniature reserve attached to a miniature Army and Navy.

Presidents, "pacifists," successive budget directors, tax-conscious business groups, Congressional appropriations committees and the Army itself were all obstacles that brought America down to World War Two with a trained civilian reserve incapable of frightening a Hitler or a Tojo.

In the early Twenties everyone in America wanted peace, even as now. The veterans had seen war more intimately than any others, and the Legion wanted peace perhaps a little more than anyone else. The way to keep the peace, said the Legion, was to be strong.

President Woodrow Wilson, inventor of the League of Nations, whose passion for peace was unchallenged, agreed with the Legion.

He had started building the biggest navy in the world in 1916, to safeguard America.

When World War One ended, he went right on building our Navy to insure the peace.

That America should continue after the war to build up its Navy dismayed England, long accustomed to ruling the waves.

She began to send out feelers for an



"He discovered the back step is loose."



agreement to limit the "allied" navies. British lecturers started touring American schools, universities, churches and civic auditoriums urging that arms (and especially navies) be reduced "as the only road to peace."

From platforms, head tables, pulpits, stages and editorial columns the cry was taken up. "Arms are the cause of war. For peace, disarm. Let America set the example."

"One could be forgiven for wondering why we were such dupes . . ." says Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison in his great U. S. naval history of World War Two.

One of the chief reasons, he says, was "the flood of distorted and misleading propaganda that swept the country. The great theme was the furtherance of world peace. This met with an irresistible ground swell of popular support. . . . Emotion surged over reason."

When it came to propaganda, most of the world was anxious to encourage us to disarm.

Our pacifists were blind to the host of foreign motives that worked on U. S. public opinion, to which the word "peace" was a mere propaganda tool, as it is with Russia today.

Britain of course deceived herself as well as us when she weakened us so that she could rule the waves—and has paid most dearly.

The display of strength that America mustered in World War One surprised and alarmed all the allies we had saved then. France and Italy were party to the U. S. pacifist movement.

Russia longed for a flabby America as she looked ahead to the day of her world revolution. Her American communists then, as now, were particularly skillful in inventing pacifist jingo that

many educators, religious leaders and editorial commentators foolishly, though sincerely, repeated until they thought it their own.

No less did our many vocal socialists sincerely believe whatever the Bolshevik cunning decreed. The communists knew the socialist mind and could twist socialist brains with consummate ease.

Germany, planning to fight another war all along, did what she could to help the disarmament hysteria along.

Japan's army, already dreaming of Asiatic conquest, could do little to American public opinion, but liked what it saw and looked upon the American pacifists as allies, as did Hitler later on.

All through the Twenties, U. S. schools and colleges succumbed to the exotic notion that the best wisdom is imported, and went on a veritable spree of scheduling foreign lecturers who preached American disarmament.

Our traditional pacifist churches, such as the Quakers, naturally favored the elimination of arms. To them were added the militant forces of the Methodist church with its active lobby in the shadow of the Capitol.

The bishops of this writer's own Episcopal Church virtually proclaimed it a sin to favor a strong army and navy.

The combined Protestant churches' federal council led the mighty movement in 1928 that whipped Coolidge's belated effort to repair the serious weakness of our Navy. The head of this powerful political movement of America's Protestant churches was an Englishman.

The great American pacifist movement down the road to World War Two really got under way with the Washington naval limitations agreement of 1921.

Led by Secretary of State Charles

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"What chicken?"



Evans Hughes, the American delegation signed an immensely popular agreement with England, Japan, France and Italy.

The meaning of the Washington treaty to America was concealed from the public. The U. S. conferees "protected the negotiations" by making no statements to the press. "Good intentions" decreed secrecy. Our press got its version from the British pressagent, Lord Riddell, who talked freely and naturally gave the agreement the British twist.

At Washington, the five nations limited capital ships (battleships and heavy cruisers) to a ratio of five tons for Britain, five tons for the U. S., three tons for Japan and lesser ratios for France and Italy.

To the public it looked like mutual disarmament, but it substantially weakened the U. S., particularly in relation to Britain and Japan.

We sank more than 800,000 tons of warships, of which more than 500,000 tons were Mr. Wilson's big, new, modern navy. Britain sank old ships and scrapped some paper plans for new ones.

Japan's position in the Pacific was mightily strengthened. The U. S. had two oceans to cover. If she split her fleet, then the Pacific ratio of capital ships was three for Japan and two and one-half for America.

To get Japan to sign at all, we agreed with her not to fortify our Pacific islands.

Due to this latter agreement alone, there is many a widow in the United States today.

If the highly propagandized public cheered, The American Legion did not. At its New Orleans Convention of 1922, a Legion report "condemned ourselves" for neglecting our "first line of defense."

Dismally accepting the treaty as fact,

The Legion urged Congress to bring the Navy up to full treaty strength. The New Orleans Convention pointed out that "in the event of a war in the Pacific" we would have no naval base there. The Legion urged that one be built at Alameda, California immediately.

To the despair of the Legion, in the years that followed our Navy fell far below the strength permitted by the Washington Conference, while the other signers went on a binge of building light cruisers (not restricted by the treaty) of such speed, design and fire power as to put both the United States and the "spirit" of the Washington Conference of 1921 to shame.

By 1927, the light-cruiser navies abroad had so completely made a sucker and naval weakling of the United States that President Coolidge called for a new conference at Geneva to remove the light-cruiser loophole. When the other powers politely declined to sign, he went to Congress and asked for the additions to our Navy that were beaten to death at home in 1928.

A brief look at Germany during all this time is enough to show how the military theories of the United States and Britain were doomed to a tragic end by fundamental errors on both sides of the Atlantic. A further look at the effect of our Pacificist Decade on Japan is little short of horrifying.

Germany was left out of everybody's calculations until it was too late. As a result, the only things said about disarmament throughout that whole era that made any sense were the annual and futile protests of the Legion and its few preparedness minded friends.

Privates on occupation duty in the Rhineland in 1919 had remarked that

the "boche" didn't look like a whipped army and would be heard from again. They continued to say so in the Legion later on—with good reason.

From 1920 on, Germany secretly and feverishly built for the next war. A secret general staff planned an army of 35 divisions, and built little "treaty-sized" regiments made entirely of leaders which later blossomed into divisions over night.

Russia, anxious for the western nations to eat each other up, sold "peace" in U. S. while it helped Germany arm.

The same year that the Washington Disarmament Conference met, Russia agreed to let Germany develop arms forbidden by the World War One Peace Treaty behind the unnamed iron curtain of those days.

Starting in 1922, German airforce and chemical warfare experiments were conducted near Moscow. Advance work on German armored units that later overran France was centered near Kama, in Russia's Ural mountains.

Of such facts, the pacifists who organized school children to instruct our government on defense policy were as ignorant as the children.

General Hans Von Seeckt carried out the German military build-up until 1926. General Heye took over until 1930, and General Hammerstein-Equord until 1934, when Hitler had come to power and showed the German military machine to the world as a fact that the western weaklings could make of what they wished.

Hitler is supposed to have vaulted himself to power with his street corner orations and then quickly armed Germany with his military genius. Nothing could be further from the truth.

As a matter of fact, he had both the consent and support of German business, financial and political brains and power. The transition from von Hindenburg to Hitler in Germany marked the decision of Germany's most influential leaders that the time had come to flex the Reich's muscles.

Not German strength alone, but western weakness made the time right.

"Hitler's military machine" had been eleven years in the building before he became the *Fuehrer*, and for exactly that number of years the intended victims had been disarming themselves. The two factors combined to bring Adolf Hitler to power.

The effect on Japan of the failure of the Legion to sell its policy of preparedness is like a bad dream come true.

The war policies of Japan were the policies of the Japanese army. Until 1930 the Jap army could not find political support at home for its belligerent aspirations.

All of that changed when the conservative Japanese government came back



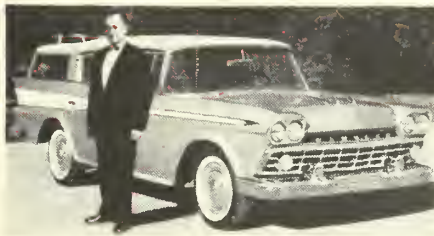
"Try these next. Mother hasn't laughed so heartily since the time she broiled you that rubber steak."



## MEET THE WINNER—ALMOND E. FISHER

**A**LMOND E. FISHER, of Tonawanda, N.Y., who won first prize in the recently completed American Legion Automobile Identification Contest, is no ordinary guy. The fact that his entry was the best among the tens of thousands submitted in the contest proves that.

But long before — in a much grimmer contest — Fisher had demonstrated conclusively that he is a man among men. That was in 1944, when he was a 2d Lt., in Co. E, 157th Inf., 45th Div., and was leading his platoon in an attack against a strongly defended hill position near Grammont, France. The series of almost unbelievably heroic acts that he performed that night won him the Congressional Medal of Honor.



Today Almond Fisher is a soft-spoken, quiet suburbanite. He looks for all the world like the average husband and father. He and his wife Jeanette have two children.

He is chief of the Contact Division of the Buffalo Regional Office of the Veterans Administration. Now a lieutenant

colonel in the N.Y. National Guard, he is the Inspector General of the 27th Armored Division. He is an active Legionnaire, a member of Troop I Post 665 in Buffalo.

Fisher's hobby is automobile mechanics, and he has always been interested in cars. A few years ago he helped organize the East Aurora (N.Y.) Custom Car Club, a youth group whose members devoted considerable time to the care and coddling of cars. He served as a counselor of this group for two years, chiefly to, as he puts it, "work with young fellows and kind of help keep them on an even keel."

With the \$2,500 credit that he won, Fisher bought a 1959 Rambler station wagon from George Johnston Rambler in Lancaster, N.Y.

*(Continued from page 48)*

from the Hoover-MacDonald 1930 London naval conference with the short end of a new 10-10-7 naval strength treaty (and an end to the light cruiser gimmick Japan had enjoyed up to then). This was the treaty which blocked the U. S. naval building program that the Legion had won from Congress in 1929.

In Japan, the army appealed to national pride. It inflamed the public against a government that took the inferior end of an international treaty. As a result, the Army got control of the Japanese government at last—and only let go of it under U. S. atomic bombing in 1945.

In 1931, Japan's Kwantung army seized Manchuria without even consulting the home government, and started the series of conquests by force that brought war to the whole Pacific.

Our 1921 agreement not to fortify our Pacific islands, and our shortage of heavy naval ships, secured Japan's flanks all the way to the California coast, making the Manchuria seizure an adventure without risk.

Even worse, our military weakness deprived conservative Japanese, of whom there were many, of grounds on which they could convincingly urge caution, while it inflamed the military to even grander schemes.

Henry L. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of State in 1931, had been one of the Legion's early preparedness advocates. He sent strong words to Japan over Manchuria.

In the absence of any U. S. power to give Stimson's words meaning, the Jap army literally thumbed its nose at him and the United States.

When the League of Nation's Lytton Report branded Manchuria an "aggression" the Jap army thumbed its nose again and got out of the League.

In 1936, conservative elements in

Japan, led by elderly generals and admirals, tried for the last time to restore the government to the people.

By then the army was so dizzy with power, and so certain that no force existed that could resist it, that a group of young officers simply assassinated the conservative leaders.

For all that led up to and followed this last dying gasp of common sense in Japan, American "good intentions"—which The American Legion correctly branded as suicidal—bear a heavy responsibility.

If The American Legion was entirely frustrated in its efforts to head off World War Two, the early Legion did succeed in rendering a host of services that helped us to win the war when it inevitably came upon us.

Blessed with able and sincere men, with many different specialties, the early Legion was a force in such planning and development as America had in all the myriad things it would need if war came again.

In an age when few others cared, the Legion stirred up interest in—and helped secure annual appropriations for—such things as merchant shipping, the development of aviation, the maintenance of Army and Navy reserves and the National Guard.

Each of these is a very large story in itself. Perhaps the most important was the Legion's effective agitation for what it called "universal service."

As early as 1924, The Legion successfully sold America on peacetime planning for home front mobilization if war should come again.

It mustered a vast array of star witnesses at congressional hearings—including Bernard Baruch, who had struggled with our industrial unpreparedness in the First World War.

In 1925, President Coolidge told the Legion's national convention at Omaha,

Nebraska, that he bought homefront war planning lock, stock and barrel.

That same year, he named Past National Legion Commander Hanford MacNider, of Iowa, to be Ass't. Secretary of War to draft war-production plans.

In 1937, with the new war already in sight, President Franklin D. Roosevelt called in Past National Legion Commander Louis Johnson, of West Virginia. Johnson was named Ass't. Secretary of War to pick up war-production planning where MacNider had left off earlier.

Out of this activity, inspired by The American Legion years before World War Two, came the industrial mobilization; the war transportation; the rationing; the price-rent-and-wage freezing by which America speedily converted to a war footing after Pearl Harbor — with Baruch again in the saddle as head of a far more efficient war production than he had presided over in World War One.

And when the next war came, America looked to the Legion's top defense thinkers to provide its highest civilian leadership. Henry L. Stimson was Secretary of War, and Frank Knox was Secretary of the Navy in World War Two; and Louis Johnson was Secretary of Defense in the Korean "conflict".

All three had been leaders of The American Legion's unheeded "peace through preparedness" policies in the earlier years.

Looking at the defense policies the United States is compelled to follow today, Legionnaires can ruefully note that one of the biggest difficulties during the Legion's first forty years was that it was twenty years ahead of its time.

Back then, it would have been cheaper in money and lives and better in hopes for the future to have kept America strong when we still had a choice in the matter.

THE END



"Should clear up by tomorrow," he said.

Well, I decided I was getting nowhere; so I reached way out in left field for a final try. "You know," I said, "I bet Walt Disney must have grossed more than \$10 million on Donald Duck."

He nodded. "Yep," he said. "Good day for ducks."

Next to elevator operators, elderly women are the biggest weather nuts. Take my aunt for instance. Unfortunately, she's not too well these days. But here's an amazing thing. When she was younger and feeling better and able to go out in the street often, she never noticed the weather.

But now that she's only allowed outside about three times a year, she's a regular weather-tracking satellite. She's got the radio on all day—tuned to weather reports. She has a huge map on her living room wall with all kinds of isobars. And she stands at a window with a pair of long-range binoculars, scanning the skies (for her next birthday I plan to get her a helmet liner). Every once in a while she likes to ham it up, as a breather from her weather checking. For example, when a plane goes by, she tracks it for a while with her binoculars. Then she puts down the glasses, purses her lips, smiles grimly, and says reassuringly, "One of ours."

Whenever I visit her, before I have my coat off she's on top of me, jabbing an elbow in my ribs, winking, and barking the temperature. "Twenty-two," she'll snap, as if she were a quarterback calling signals.

Next she maneuvers me into a corner, looks around to see if anyone's listening, and whispers in my ear: "They pre-

dicted a high of 31 degrees for today. How do you like *that*?"

This, of course, is top secret stuff. So I make her feel good by pretending we're both sharing some great historical event. "You *don't* say!" I reply, giving her the Hollywood look. You know, the one Jimmy Stewart uses just before he says: "You mean, sir, I am to fly over Hiroshima and drop this bomb?"

But she isn't finished yet. Again she grabs my ear. "They predict a high of 34 for tomorrow. How about *that*?"

Well, what else can I do? I write down 22, 31, and 34 on a piece of paper; study the paper for 10 minutes; and then, like a good secret agent, I swallow it.

You know, I have nothing against TV weather programs. But I do resent those curvy, doe-eyed, incoherent dolls who do the commentary. Now don't get me wrong, I like a well-turned ankle as much as the next guy. But not in front of weather maps. Those girls know as much about the weather as I do about Sanskrit. And when they talk, they might as well be reciting Latin conjugations.

Can't you see a TV producer interviewing a prospective weather announcer?

"Okay, honey, lift your skirt a little above your knee. Good. Now walk around a bit. Good. Now let's look into your weather background. Hmm, your résumé says you've been in show business. Good. Let's see, you carried a stone in *The Ten Commandments*. Good. You gave voice lessons to Harpo Marx. Fine. And, oh, I see you wrote English subtitles for the Lawrence Welk TV show. Wonderful. Wonderful. Now let's hear you speak."

"The rain in Spain falls mainly on..."  
"No, I'm sorry. I'm afraid you're too articulate."

Have you ever noticed how some of the really emotional people watch TV weather reports? It's as if they're spectators at the old Roman games. They cheer barometric pressure reports; they hiss storm warnings off Cape Hatteras. And when the announcer says the temperature is falling, they leap to their feet and start making downward motions with their thumbs.

But the thing that really gets me is that you can be sitting and watching television in New York and the local announcer will say: "Up to 5 inches of snow is expected today in Sandusky, Ohio."

Of course, this is invaluable information to pass on to a guy in New York. As you know, New Yorkers are always saying to their wives: "Say honey, what do you say we take a spin out to Sandusky this evening for some pizza?" Or: "They've got some great supermarkets in Sandusky. Grab the kids and we'll buzz out there for a quart of milk and a can of string beans."

I think I know why television networks give the weather such a big play. It's safe. After all, almost *everything* else is too controversial for TV.

But you know what's going to happen soon? Even the "safe" programs are going to start dropping off TV. One night on one of the 246 adult westerns, the outlaw is actually going to be *all* bad, get caught, be put on trial, and go to jail. This'll bring a barrage of mail from pressure groups in San Quentin and Sing Sing. That's the end of adult westerns.

Those afternoon teenage dancing shows are also living on borrowed time. You know the ones I mean. Those where the kids in leather jackets walk around the dance floor with switchblades, saying, "Excuse me, may I cut in?" (Slash!)

Did you ever see the hair on those kids?

Any day now the barbers of America are going to get together and knock those shows off.

So what'll happen is that there'll be nothing left for TV *but* the weather. Therefore the TV producers will all band together, take over all the channels, and combine all of TV's weather shows into one 24-hour weather spectacular. They'll call it a Weatherthon. All the weather dolls will take turns with map readings and forecasts; and perhaps every three hours or so, just for a change of pace, they'll slip into bathing suits and compete in beauty contests. Stars of stage and screen will appear on the show to say nice things about the weather—and



"Go home, all of you!"



also about their films and their plays.

The Weatherthon might even solicit money from the home audience. You know, the way they do for those charity shows. Only this money will be used to train future weather commentators and perhaps to build monuments for the great weather appreciators of our time. For example, the funds may be used to carve the heads of famous elevator operators or elderly aunts in the sides of mountains. Big, important things like that.

The first Weatherthon will run nonstop for 24 hours, and the results will be tabulated on a big blackboard while the studio and home audiences applaud vigorously. And as the money starts pouring in, the Weatherthon will be helping immeasurably in relieving the current tight employment situation. Remember those guards who have been out of work since the television quiz scandals? They'll be

put to work to cart the cash to the bank.

Since it'll be the only TV show on the air that day, the Weatherthon will get the greatest rating in television history. Something like 99.8. Not quite 100. (Two contrary characters in Punxsutawney, Pa., will be watching a test panel.)

Everybody connected with the show will be deliriously happy, and the producers will start planning Weatherthons for every day in the week.

But then it will happen. Somebody from Fishtail, Mont., who was badly sunburned in 1909 and severely frightened by a thunderstorm in 1911 will write in to say that he saw the Weatherthon on his TV set, and he's infuriated. He hates *all* kinds of weather, and he wants to tell the country why.

Which means, according to FCC regulations, that he'll have to get 24 hours of TV time the next day to explain *his* weather views, on an Anti-Weatherthon.

Then a group in Pierre, S. Dak., which is not necessarily happy about the weather but which despises antiweather groups will demand, and get, equal time the next day for a 24-hour Anti-Anti-Weatherthon.

Well, this will go on for a few weeks and get awfully messy. Which is why I'd just as soon drop the whole thing.

Personally, I'll leave the weather discussing for the dull, unenlightened people who are too lazy to read books, go to museums, attend plays, and improve themselves culturally.

What I could use now is a breath of fresh air. I wonder how it is outside.

They predicted rain for today, but then again they said it would rain yesterday and it didn't, although the wind was from the east at 34 miles an hour and the barometric pressure was 28.3 and. . .

THE END

## BRIEFLY

# ABOUT BOOKS

(Continued from page 8)

to make possible this first definitive history of the agency that safeguards the U. S. mails.

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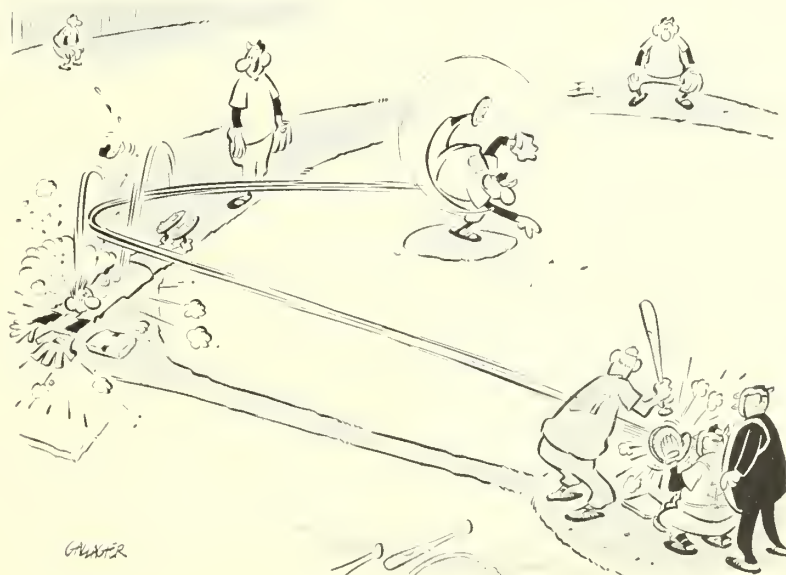
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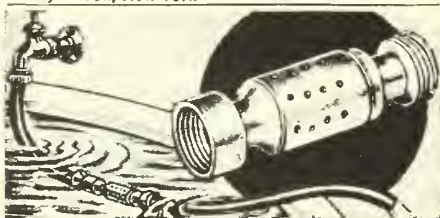
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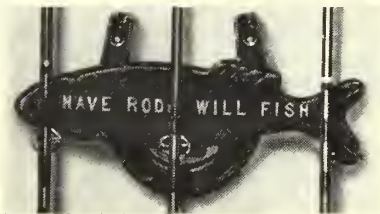
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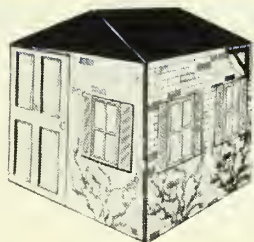


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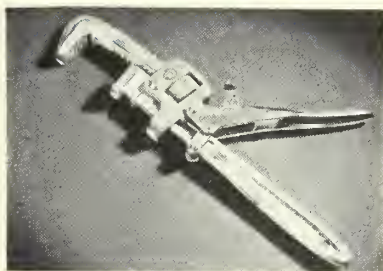
**POCKET CHESS & CHECKERS SET** lets you play wherever you are, on trains or planes, in buses, hotels etc. Molded of plastic, units are pronged to fit holes in board so they can't slip. Measures 4" x 6", is complete with chessmen and checkers. \$1 ppd. Greenland Studio, 5858-AL Forbes, Pittsburgh, Pa.



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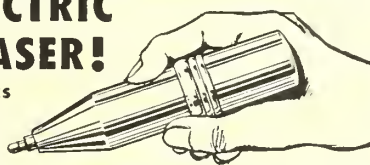
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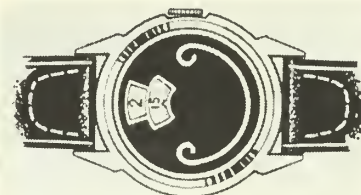


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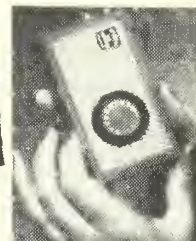
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